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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **UNIVERSITY HEALTH NETWORK [CA/CA]**; 610 University Avenue, Room 7-504, Toronto, Ontario M5G 2M9 (CA).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **PENNINGER, Joseph, M.** [AT/AT]; Himmelhofgasse 62, A-1030 Vienna (AT). **CRACKOWER, Michael, A.** [CA/US]; 13137 E. Millerton Road, Moonpark, CA 93021 (US).

(74) Agent: **BERESKIN & PARR**; 40 King Street West, 40th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3Y2 (CA).

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(54) Title: ACE2 ACTIVATION FOR TREATMENT OF HEART, LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE AND HYPERTENSION

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to ACE2 activating compounds for prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, lung disease and hypertension. The invention also includes methods of diagnosing cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, lung disease and hypertension by measuring ACE2 expression or nucleotide polymorphism analysis.

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ACE2 Activation for Treatment of Heart, Lung and Kidney Disease and Hypertension

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compositions and methods for use in
5 diagnosing and treating heart, lung and kidney diseases, including
hypertension, coronary heart disease, heart and kidney failure, lung edema,
and lung injury such as in toxic shock or artificial ventilation.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cardiovascular disease will be the number one health care burden of the 21st
10 century, and is predicted to be the most common cause of death worldwide by
2020. A major risk factor for heart disease is high blood pressure.
Hypertension is a multifactorial quantitative trait controlled by both genetic and
environmental factors. While much is known about environmental factors that
can contribute to high blood pressure, such as diet and physical activity, less
15 is known about the genetic factors that are responsible for predisposition to
cardiovascular disease. Despite the identification of several putative genetic
quantitative trait loci (QTL) associated with hypertension in animal models,
none of these loci have been translated into genes. Thus, the molecular and
genetic mechanisms underlying hypertension and other cardiovascular
20 diseases remain largely obscure.

One critical regulator of blood pressure homeostasis is the renin-angiotensin
system (RAS). The protease renin cleaves angiotensinogen into the inactive
decameric peptide angiotensin I (AngI). The action of angiotensin-converting
enzyme (ACE) then catalyzes the cleavage of the AngI into the active octomer
25 angiotensin II (AngII), which can contribute to hypertension by promoting
vascular smooth muscle vasoconstriction and renal tubule sodium
reabsorption. ACE mutant mice display spontaneous hypotension, partial
male infertility, and kidney malformations. In humans, an ACE polymorphism
has been associated with determinants of renal and cardiovascular function,
30 and pharmacological inhibition of ACE and AngII receptors are effective in

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lowering blood pressure and kidney disease. In addition, inhibition of ACE and AngII receptors has beneficial effects in heart failure.

Recently a homologue of ACE, termed ACE2, has been identified which is predominantly expressed in the vascular endothelial cells of the kidney and heart. Interestingly, two ACE homologues also exist in flies. Unlike ACE, ACE2 functions as a carboxypeptidase, cleaving a single residue from AngI, generating Ang1-9, and a single residue from AngII to generate Ang1-7. These *in vitro* biochemical data suggested that, ACE2 modulates the RAS and thus may play a role in blood pressure regulation. The *in vivo* role of ACE2 in the cardiovascular system and the RAS is not known.

Acton *et al.* in U.S. Patent 6,194,556, describe the use of ACE2 in diagnosis and therapeutics of ACE2 associated states. The patent stated that ACE2 expression levels increase with hypertension and that antagonists or inhibitors of ACE2 activity would be useful in the treatment of increased blood pressure or related disorders. Canadian patent application no. 2,372,387 provides specific examples of ACE2 inhibitors which, are intended to be useful for the treatment of heart disease, such as hypertension. This again emphasizes the need to inhibit, rather than increase, ACE2 activity. These references, which teach the need to inhibit ACE2 activity, are based only on *in vitro* experimental data. They do not provide *in vivo* data, such as knock out mammal data, to characterize ACE2. To date, no ACE2 inhibitors have been approved as pharmaceuticals for treatment of hypertension. Furthermore, the *in vivo* role of ACE2 in the cardiovascular system and the RAS remains largely unknown. There remains a need to characterize the function of ACE2 in order to be able to design appropriate diagnostic tests and pharmaceuticals for treatment of heart and kidney disease.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a new paradigm for the regulation of the renin-angiotensin system and shows a completely new and unexpected usage of ACE2, in contrast to prediction based on *in vitro* data (Acton patent) and

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unexpected in the previous art, as a critical negative regulator of the RAS required for heart function and blood pressure control. Activation of ACE2 is critical for treatment and prevention of heart, lung and kidney disease. The invention shows for the first time that administering an ACE2 activator to an 5 animal prevents and treats hypertension and cardiac and kidney disease, and lung injury.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the invention will be described in relation to the drawings in which:

- 10 10 Figure 1. Sequence and chromosomal mapping of rat ACE2.
 - a, Protein alignment of rat, mouse and human ACE2, with mouse and human testis-ACE (T-ACE). Blackened shading indicates amino acid identity and gray shading indicates degree of amino acid similarity. b, Schematic domain structure of ACE and ACE2. Note that ACE2 only contains one ACE-domain
 - 15 15 with the consensus zinc binding site HEMGH. The catalytic centers are indicated in black, the signal peptide is indicated in grey and the transmembrane domain in hatched lines. c, Expression patterns of mouse and rat ACE2 genes in different adult tissues and different days of embryonic development (E7 = embryonic day 7). Note that two isoforms are present for
 - 20 20 ACE2 in mice, but not in rat or human (not shown), a feature similar to that seen for ACE¹⁵. d, Results of radiation hybrid mapping of rat ACE2, compared to the mapping of a QTL identified in Sabra salt-sensitive animals (SS-X), SHRSP (BP3), and SHR rats (BB.Xs). Polymorphic marker names are indicated to the left of the ideogram. LOD scores and theta values for markers
 - 25 25 linked to ACE2 are shown. cR = centiRads.

Figure 2. Expression levels of ACE2 in rat models of hypertension.

a, Northern blot analysis of ACE2 mRNA from kidneys of Sabra SBH/y and SBN/y rats. Upper section shows representation of Northern blots with actin control levels. Lower panel shows relative levels of ace2 message normalized

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to actin levels. *b*, Western blot analysis of ACE2 protein levels from kidneys of Sabra SBH/y and their control SBN/y rats, as well as SHR and SHRSP and their control WKY rats. Upper section shows representative Western blots. Systolic blood pressure (BP) in mmHg for the respective Sabra rats is 5 indicated. Lower panel shows relative protein levels of ACE2 corrected for actin. Bars show mean values +/- SEM. * = p < 0.05, ** = p < 0.01. (n=4, for all groups).

Figure 3. Targeted disruption of mouse ACE2 by homologous recombination.

a, Gene targeting strategy. A portion of the murine *ace2* wild-type locus (top) 10 is shown. Black boxes indicate exons. The targeting vector was designed to replace exon 9 encoding the zinc binding catalytic domain with the neomycin (neo) resistance gene cassette placed in the anti-sense orientation. Thymidine kinase (TK) was used for negative selection. The 3' and 5' flanking probes used for Southern analysis are indicated with a hatched box. *b*, 15 Southern blot analysis of *ace*^{+/y} and *ace*^{-/y} ES cells. Genomic DNA was digested with EcoRI and hybridized to the 3' and 5' flanking probe shown in (a). *c*, Western blot analysis of ACE2 protein expression in the kidneys of *ace2*^{+/y} *ace*^{-/y} mice. The anti-ACE2 Ab is reactive to a region N-terminal to the deletion. *d*, RT-PCR analysis of ACE mRNA expression in the heart and 20 kidneys of *ace2*^{+/y} and *ace2*^{-/y} mice. Different PCR cycles for linear amplification and GAPDH mRNA levels as a control are shown.

Figure 4. Normal blood pressure and kidney functions

a, Blood pressure measurements in 3 month old *ace2*^{+/y} (n= 8) and *ace2*^{-/y} (n = 8) mice in the absence (left panels) or presence of the ACE blocker 25 captopril. Blood pressures were determined by using tail cuffing and mean values +/- SD are shown. Captopril was administered to mice for 2 weeks prior to blood pressure measurements as described in Methods. These blood pressures were confirmed using invasive hemodynamic and Langendorff measurements (not shown). The differences in both captopril-treated *ace2*^{+/y} 30 and *ace2*^{-/y} mice are significantly different to that of their respective untreated

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groups ($\sim p < 0.01$). *b*, Normal kidney histologies were seen in 6 month old $ace2^{+/y}$ and $ace2^{-/y}$ mice. Arrows indicate glomeruli. Figure 5. Heart morphology

a, H&E stained sections of hearts isolated from 6 month old $ace2^{+/y}$ and $ace2^{-/y}$ mice. Enlarged left ventricles (LV) and right ventricles (RV) was observed in $ace2^{-/y}$ mice. However, the overall heart size was comparable between both genotypes and there was no evidence of cardiac hypertrophy, macroscopically or in isolated cardiomyocytes. *b*, Quantitation of heart/body weight ratios from 6 month old $ace2^{+/y}$ ($n= 8$) and $ace2^{-/y}$ ($n=8$) mice as an indicator of cardiac hypertrophy. It should be noted that the body weights, heart weights, tibial lengths, and the heart weight/tibial length ratios were also not changed between the different genetic groups at all ages analyzed (not shown). *c,d*, There was an absence of interstitial fibrosis in $ace2^{-/y}$ mice. One hallmark feature for dilated cardiomyopathy is interstitial fibrosis. However, interstitial fibrosis was comparable between the hearts of $ace2^{+/y}$ ($n= 8$) and $ace2^{-/y}$ ($n=8$) mice. (c) shows PSR staining of individual hearts. Note the normal perivascular fibrosis, stained in red, in both wild type and mutant animals. (d) quantitation of fibrotic changes in the interstitium.

Figure 6. Loss of ACE2 results in severe contractile heart failure

a, Echocardiographic measurements of contracting hearts in a 6 months old $ace2^{+/y}$ and two $ace2^{-/y}$ mice. Peaks and valleys indicate the systole and diastole of individual heart beats. Arrows indicate the distance between systolic contraction (LVESD) and diastolic relaxation (LVEDD), values that determine the percentage of fractional shortening (% FS). Note the increased diastolic and systolic dimensions in the $ace2^{-/y}$ mice indicative of cardiac dilation. The experimental data can be seen in Table 1. *b*, Percentage fractional shorting and velocity of circumferential fiber shortening, two hallmark parameters for heart contraction was seen, in 6 month old $ace2^{+/y}$ ($n=8$) and $ace2^{-/y}$ ($n=8$) mice and 6 month old $ace2^{+/y}$ ($n=5$) and $ace2^{-/y}$ ($n=5$) female mice. Values were determined by echocardiography. Mean values +/- SD are shown. $\cdot p < 0.05$ and $\cdot\cdot p < 0.01$ between genetic groups. The

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experimental data can be seen in Table 1.c, Blood pressure measurements in 6 month old male $ace2^{+/y}$ (n = 8) and $ace2^{-/y}$ (n = 8) and 6 months old female mice $ace2^{+/y}$ (n = 5) and $ace2^{-/y}$ (n = 5) female mice. Mean values +/- SD are shown. Blood pressures were confirmed using invasive hemodynamic
5 measurements as can be seen in Table 2.. * p < 0.05.

Figure 7. Up-regulation of hypoxia markers and increased angiotensin II levels in the absence of ACE2

a,b, Northern blot analysis of BNIP3 and PAI-1 mRNA expression levels, two hypoxia-inducible genes in 6 month old male $ace2^{+/y}$ (n=5) and $ace2^{-/y}$ (n=5)
10 mice. (a) shows individual Northern blot data and (b) relative levels of BNIP3 and PAI-1 mRNA levels normalized to the gapdh control. ** p<0.01.

c, AngiotensinI (AngI) and AngiotensinII (AngII) peptide levels in the heart and kidneys of 6 month old male $ace2^{+/y}$ (n = 8) and $ace2^{-/y}$ (n = 8) littermate mice. AngI and AngII tissue levels were determined by radioimmunoassays.
15 Mean peptide levels +/- SD are shown. ** p<0.01.

Figure 8. ACE-ACE2 double mutant mice do not develop heart failure

a, Blood pressure measurements in 6 month old male $ace2^{+/y}$ (n = 8), $ace^{-/y}$ (n = 8), and $ace^{-/y} ace2^{-/y}$ double mutant (n = 6) mice. Mean values +/- SD are shown. Blood pressures were confirmed using invasive hemodynamic
20 measurements. ** p<0.01 of mutant as compared to *wild type* mice. b, Percentage fractional shorting and velocity of circumferential fiber shortening in 6 month old male $ace2^{+/y}$ (n = 8), $ace2^{-/y}$ (n = 8), $ace^{-/y}$ (n = 8) and $ace^{-/y} ace2^{-/y}$ double mutant (n = 6) littermates. Values were determined by echocardiography. Mean values +/- SD are shown. ** p < 0.01 between
25 genetic groups. The experimental data can be seen in Table 3. c, Echocardiographic measurements of contracting hearts in a 6 month old male $ace2^{+/y}$, $ace2^{-/y}$, $ace^{-/y}$, and $ace^{-/y} ace2^{-/y}$ double mutant littermate mice. Echocardiograms were analyzed and are labeled as described in Figure 6a. Note the ablation of ACE in an $ace2$ null background completely rescues the
30 contractile heart defects observed in $ace2^{-/y}$ single mutant mice.

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Figure 9. Percentage change in elastance from baseline was calculated over time. The lung elastance was calculated by dividing tracheal peak pressure with volume.

Figure 10. a, Human ACE2 DNA (SEQ ID NO:1). b, Human ACE2 polypeptide
5 (SEQ ID NO:2).

Figure 11. a, Mouse ACE2 DNA (SEQ ID NO:3). b, Mouse ACE2 polypeptide
(SEQ ID NO:4)

Figure 12. ACE2 nucleotide polymorphisms and sequences.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 The invention provides a new paradigm for the regulation of the RAS system and shows that ACE2 is a critical negative regulator of the RAS required for heart function and cardiovascular function, kidney function and lung injury. Activation of ACE2 is critical for treatment and prevention of heart and kidney disease and hypertension and lung diseases. The invention teaches for the
15 first time that administering an ACE2 activator to an animal prevents and treats heart failure and hypertension, kidney disease and lung injury.

This result is completely unexpected in view of prior art references, such as US Patent No. 6,194,556 and Canadian patent application no. 2,372,387, described above, that teach that ACE2 activity must be *inhibited* in order to
20 treat heart disease. It is thus surprising that heart disease is actually treated by *activating* ACE2 expression and/or activity.

The invention includes activators that include but are not limited to activators of ACE2 function and/or ACE2 mRNA and ACE2 protein expression, and pharmaceutical compositions including the activators. The invention also
25 includes methods of medical treatment of heart disease, lung disease and kidney disease and hypertension by administration of an effective amount of an activator to an animal in need of treatment. Lung disease includes but is not limited to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pneumonia, asthma,

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chromic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema, cystic fibrosis, interstitial lung disease, primary pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary embolism, pulmonary sarcodosis, tuberculosis and lung cancers.

The invention also includes screening assays for detecting ACE2 activators, 5 which may be used to treat heart disease and kidney disease and hypertension and lung disease. These assays are *in vitro* or *in vivo*. In a preferred embodiment, the invention includes an endothelial, kidney, lung or heart cell assay for evaluating whether a candidate compound is capable of increasing ACE2 expression or activity. Cells are cultured in the presence of 10 at least one compound whose ability to activate expression or activity is sought to be determined and the cells are measured for an increase in the level of ACE2 expression. Another aspect of the invention involves an ACE2 knock-out mouse for identifying compounds that may overcome the effects of loss of ACE2. Polypeptides and small organic molecules are tested in these 15 assays. The invention includes all compounds that are identified with the screening methods of the invention and which are suitable for administration to animals in pharmaceutical compositions.

Another aspect of the invention is the diagnosis of the onset or risk of heart and/or kidney disease and/or hypertension and/or lung disease. This may be 20 diagnosed by measuring ACE2 levels in heart, serum, or kidney, or other tissues. Levels of ACE2 less than wild type levels are indicative of an "ACE2 decreased state" which this invention shows is directly connected with heart and/or kidney disease and/or hypertension, and/or lung disease, or a risk of disease. Wild type levels of ACE2 and decreased levels will be readily 25 apparent to those skilled in the art. An ACE2 decreased state is also indicated by the polymorphisms ACE2a-ACE2m described below. The invention is useful to treat and diagnose diseases associated with decreased ACE2 expression or activity. Diagnosis is also optionally accomplished by analysis of polymorphisms upstream and downstream of and within the ACE2 30 gene which are associated with an ACE2 reduced state. All the reagents required for the detection of nucleotide(s) that distinguish the polymorphisms,

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by means described herein, can be provided in a single kit for analysis of isolated genomic DNA from an animal. The kit would contain labelled probes that distinguish polymorphisms of ACE2 in order to allow genotyping and phenotyping, for diagnosis of risk or onset of disease. Polymorphism-specific 5 probes can be appropriately labelled and added to the generated DNA segments under annealing conditions, such that only one of the polymorphism-specific probes hybridizes and can be detected, thereby identifying the specific ACE2 polymorphism.

Therapeutic Methods

10 As hereinbefore mentioned, the present inventors have shown that ACE2 gene expression is down-regulated in hypertension, heart and kidney disease. Accordingly, the present invention provides a method of treating or preventing hypertension, heart disease, lung or kidney disease comprising administering an effective amount of an agent that can increase the expression of ACE2 to 15 an animal in need thereof.

The term "an agent that can increase the expression of ACE2" as used herein means any agent that can increase the level or activity of an ACE2 gene or protein as compared to the level or activity of the ACE2 gene or protein in the same type of cell in the absence of the agent. The agent can be any type of 20 substance including, but not limited to, nucleic acid molecules (including ACE2 or fragments thereof), proteins (including Ace2 or fragments thereof), peptides, carbohydrates, small molecules, or organic compounds. Whether or not the ACE2 gene is increased can be readily determined by one of skill in the art using known methods including Western blotting SDS-PAGE, 25 immunochemistry, RT-PCR, Northern blotting and in situ hybridization.

The term "animal" as used herein includes all members of the animal kingdom. The animals are preferably human.

The term "effective amount" as used herein means an amount effective at dosages and for periods of time necessary to enhance the level of ACE2.

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The term "treatment or treating" as used herein means an approach for obtaining beneficial or desired results, including clinical results. Beneficial or desired clinical results can include, but are not limited to, alleviation or amelioration of one or more symptoms or conditions, diminishment of extent 5 of disease, stabilized (i.e. not worsening) state of disease, preventing spread of disease, delay or slowing of disease progression, amelioration or palliation of the disease state, and remission (whether partial or total), whether detectable or undetectable. "Treating" can also mean prolonging survival as compared to expected survival if not receiving treatment.

10 *Administration of ACE2 nucleic acid molecule*

In one embodiment, the expression of the ACE2 gene is increased by administering a nucleic acid that comprises an ACE2 gene or portion thereof.

In another embodiment, the expression of the ACE2 gene may be increased by administering an agent that increases ACE2 gene expression including any 15 agents identified using the screening assays in this application.

Since an animal suffering from disease, disorder or abnormal physical state can be treated by up regulation of ACE2, gene therapy to increase ACE2 expression is useful to modify the development/progression of heart or kidney or lung disease.

20 The invention includes methods and compositions for providing ACE2 gene therapy for treatment of diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states characterized by decreased ACE2 expression or levels of activity of ACE2 polypeptide.

25 The invention includes methods and compositions for providing a nucleic acid molecule encoding ACE2 or functionally equivalent nucleic acid molecule to the cells of an animal such that expression of ACE2 in the cells provides the biological activity or phenotype of ACE2 polypeptide to those cells. Sufficient amounts of the nucleic acid molecule are administered and expressed at sufficient levels to provide the biological activity or phenotype of ACE2

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polypeptide to the cells. For example, the method can preferably involve a method of delivering a nucleic acid molecule encoding ACE2 to the cells of an animal having cardiovascular or kidney, or lung disease, comprising administering to the subject a vector comprising DNA encoding ACE2. The 5 method may also relate to a method for providing an animal having cardiovascular or kidney, or lung disease with biologically active ACE2 polypeptide by administering DNA encoding ACE2. The method may be performed *in vivo* or *ex vivo* (e.g. with heart, lung, endothelial or kidney stem cells, progenitor cells or other cells to be transplanted cells). Methods and 10 compositions for administering ACE2 (including in gene therapy) to isolated cell or an animal are explained, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,672,344, 5,645,829, 5,741,486, 5,656,465, 5,547,932, 5,529,774, 5,436,146, 5,399,346, 5,670,488, 5,240,84, 6,322,536, 6,306,830 and 6,071,890 and US 15 Patent Application No. 20010029040 which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

The method also relates to a method for producing a stock of recombinant virus by producing virus suitable for gene therapy comprising DNA encoding ACE2. This method preferably involves transfecting cells permissive for virus replication (the virus containing the nucleic acid molecule) and collecting the 20 virus produced.

The methods and compositions can be used *in vivo* or *in vitro*. The invention also includes compositions (preferably pharmaceutical compositions for gene therapy). The compositions include a vector containing ACE2. The carrier may be a pharmaceutical carrier or a host cell transformant including the 25 vector. Vectors known in the art include but are not restricted to retroviruses, adenoviruses, adeno associated virus (AAV), herpes virus vectors, such as vaccinia virus vectors, HIV and lentivirus-based vectors, or plasmids. The invention also includes packaging and helper cell lines that are required to produce the vector. Methods of producing the vector and methods of gene 30 therapy using the vector are also included with the invention.

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The invention also includes a transformed cell containing the vector and the recombinant ACE2 nucleic acid molecule sequences.

5 *Use of ACE2 Variants - Modifications to polypeptide sequence*

ACE2 variants may be used in methods of the invention. Changes which result in production of a chemically equivalent or chemically similar amino acid sequence are included within the scope of the invention. Polypeptides having sequence identity to ACE2 receptor are tested to ensure that they are suitable 10 for use in the methods of the invention. Variants of the polypeptides of the invention may occur naturally, for example, by mutation, or may be made, for example, with polypeptide engineering techniques such as site directed mutagenesis, which are well known in the art for substitution of amino acids. For example, a hydrophobic residue, such as glycine can be substituted for 15 another hydrophobic residue such as alanine. An alanine residue may be substituted with a more hydrophobic residue such as leucine, valine or isoleucine. A negatively charged amino acid such as aspartic acid may be substituted for glutamic acid. A positively charged amino acid such as lysine may be substituted for another positively charged amino acid such as 20 arginine.

Therefore, the invention includes polypeptides having conservative changes or substitutions in amino acid sequences. Conservative substitutions insert one or more amino acids, which have similar chemical properties as the replaced amino acids. The invention includes sequences where conservative 25 substitutions are made that do not destroy compound activity.

Polypeptides comprising one or more d-amino acids are contemplated within the invention. Also contemplated are polypeptides where one or more amino acids are acetylated at the N-terminus. Those with skill in the art recognize that a variety of techniques are available for constructing polypeptide

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mimetics with the same or similar desired compound activity as the corresponding polypeptide compound of the invention but with more favorable activity than the polypeptide with respect to solubility, stability, and/or susceptibility to hydrolysis and proteolysis. See, for example, Morgan and 5 Gainor, Ann. Rep. Med. Chem., 24:243-252 (1989). Examples of polypeptide mimetics are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,643,873. Other patents describing how to make and use mimetics include, for example in, 5,786,322, 5,767,075, 5,763,571, 5,753,226, 5,683,983, 5,677,280, 5,672,584, 5,668,110, 5,654,276, 5,643,873. Mimetics of the polypeptides of the 10 invention may also be made according to other techniques known in the art. For example, by treating a polypeptide of the invention with an agent that chemically alters a side group by converting a hydrogen group to another group such as a hydroxy or amino group. Mimetics preferably include sequences that are either entirely made of amino acids or sequences that are 15 hybrids including amino acids and modified amino acids or other organic molecules.

The invention also includes hybrids and polypeptides, for example where a nucleotide sequence is combined with a second sequence.

The invention also includes methods of using polypeptide fragments of ACE2 20 which may be used to confer compound activity if the fragments retain activity. The invention also includes polypeptides and fragments of the polypeptides of the invention which may be used as a research tool to characterize the polypeptide or its activity. Such polypeptides preferably consist of at least 5 amino acids. In preferred embodiments, they may consist of 6 to 10, 11 to 15, 25 16 to 25, 26 to 50, 51 to 75, 76 to 100 or 101 to 250 or 250 to 500 amino acids. Fragments may include sequences with one or more amino acids removed, for example, C-terminus amino acids in a compound sequence.

Enhancement of ACE2 polypeptide activity

The activity of ACE2 is increased or decreased by carrying out selective site- 30 directed mutagenesis. A DNA plasmid or expression vector containing the

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nucleic acid molecule or a nucleic acid molecule having sequence identity is preferably used for these studies using the U.S.E. (Unique site elimination) mutagenesis kit from Pharmacia Biotech or other mutagenesis kits that are commercially available, or using PCR. Once the mutation is created and 5 confirmed by DNA sequence analysis, the mutant polypeptide is expressed using an expression system and its activity is monitored.

The invention also includes methods of use of polypeptides which have sequence identity at least about: >20%, >25%, >28%, >30%, >35%, >40%, >50%, >60%, >70%, >80% or >90% more preferably at least about >95%, 10 >99% or >99.5%, to human or mouse ACE2 (or a partial sequence thereof). Modified polypeptide molecules are discussed below. Preferably about: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 to 10, 10 to 25, 26 to 50 or 51 to 100, or 101 to 250 nucleotides or amino acids are modified.

Identity is calculated according to methods known in the art. Sequence 15 identity is most preferably assessed by the BLAST version 2.1 program advanced search (parameters as above). BLAST is a series of programs that are available online at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST>. The advanced BLAST search (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/blast.cgi?Jform=1>) is set to default parameters. (i.e. Matrix BLOSUM62; Gap existence cost 11; Per 20 residue gap cost 1; Lambda ratio 0.85 default).

References to BLAST searches are: Altschul, S.F., Gish, W., Miller, W., Myers, E.W. & Lipman, D.J. (1990) "Basic local alignment search tool." *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410; Gish, W. & States, D.J. (1993) "Identification of protein coding regions by database similarity search." *Nature Genet.* 3:266-272; 25 Madden, T.L., Tatusov, R.L. & Zhang, J. (1996) "Applications of network BLAST server" *Meth. Enzymol.* 266:131-141; Altschul, S.F., Madden, T.L., Schäffer, A.A., Zhang, J., Zhang, Z., Miller, W. & Lipman, D.J. (1997) "Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs." *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402; Zhang, J. & Madden, 30 T.L. (1997) "PowerBLAST: A new network BLAST application for interactive or automated sequence analysis and annotation." *Genome Res.* 7:649-656.

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Preferably about: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 to 10, 10 to 25, 26 to 50 or 51 to 100, or 101 to 250 nucleotides or amino acids are modified. The invention includes polypeptides with mutations that cause an amino acid change in a portion of the polypeptide not involved in providing activity or an amino acid change in a portion of the polypeptide involved in providing activity so that the mutation increases or decreases the activity of the polypeptide.

Screening for ACE2 activators

Small organic molecules are screened to determine if they increase ACE2 expression or activity. Polypeptide fragments of ACE2 as well as polypeptides having sequence identity to ACE2 are also tested to determine if they increase ACE2 activity *in vitro* assays and *in vivo* in cell lines. Activators are preferably directed towards specific domains of ACE2 to increase ACE2 activation. To achieve specificity, activators should target the unique sequences of ACE2.

15 The present invention also includes the isolation of substances that increase ACE2 expression. In particular ligands or substances that can bind to the ACE2 gene or protein may be isolated. Biological samples and commercially available libraries may be tested for substances such as proteins that bind to a ACE2 gene or protein. For example, the amino acid sequence of a ACE2 protein may be used to probe peptide libraries while a nucleic acid sequence encoding ACE2 may be used to probe nucleic acid libraries. In addition, antibodies prepared to ACE2 may be used to isolate other peptides with affinity for ACE2. For example, labelled antibodies may be used to probe phage displays libraries or biological samples.

20 25 Conditions which permit the formation of complexes with a substance and a ACE2 gene or protein may be selected having regard to factors such as the nature and amounts of the substance and the ACE2 gene or protein. The substance-protein or substance-gene complex, free substance or non-complexed substance may be isolated by conventional isolation techniques, for example, salting out, chromatography, electrophoresis, gel filtration,

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fractionation, absorption, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, agglutination, or combinations thereof. To facilitate the assay of the components, antibody against ACE2 or the substance, or labelled protein, or a labelled substance may be utilized. The antibodies, proteins, or substances may be labelled, as 5 appropriate, with a detectable substance as described below.

Once potential binding partners have been isolated, screening methods may be designed in order to determine if the substances that bind to the ACE2 genes or proteins are useful in the methods of the present invention to enhance ACE2 expression on a cell and therefore useful in treating disease.

10 Therefore, the invention also provides methods for identifying substances which are capable of binding to ACE2 genes or proteins. In particular, the methods may be used to identify substances, which are capable of binding to and augmenting or enhancing expression of the ACE2. Accordingly the invention provides a method of identifying substances, which bind with a 15 ACE2 gene or protein comprising the steps of:

(a) reacting a ACE2 gene or protein, preferably immobilized, and a test substance, under conditions which allow for formation of a complex, and

(b) assaying for complexes, for free substance, and for non- 20 complexed gene or protein.

Any assay system or testing method that detects protein-protein interactions may be used including co-immunoprecipitation, crosslinking and co-purification through gradients or chromatographic columns. Additionally, x-ray crystallographic studies may be used as a means of evaluating interactions 25 with substances and molecules. For example, purified recombinant molecules in a complex of the invention when crystallized in a suitable form are amenable to detection of intra-molecular interactions by x-ray crystallography. Spectroscopy may also be used to detect interactions and in particular, Q-TOF instrumentation may be used. Biological samples and 30 commercially available libraries may be tested for ACE2 binding peptides. In

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addition, antibodies prepared to the ACE2 may be used to isolate other peptides with ACE2 binding affinity. For example, labelled antibodies may be used to probe phage display libraries or biological samples. In this respect peptides may be developed using a biological expression system. The use of 5 these systems allows the production of large libraries of random peptide sequences and the screening of these libraries for peptide sequences that bind to particular proteins. Libraries may be produced by cloning synthetic DNA that encodes random peptide sequences into appropriate expression vectors. (see Christian *et al.* 1992, *J. Mol. Biol.* 227:711; Devlin *et al.*, 1990 10 *Science* 249:404; Cwirla *et al.* 1990, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87:6378). Libraries may also be constructed by concurrent synthesis of overlapping peptides (see U.S. Pat. No. 4,708,871). Activators are tested in hypertension, heart or kidney disease model animals.

In one embodiment, the invention includes an assay for evaluating whether a 15 candidate compound is capable of increasing ACE2 expression or activity by culturing cells (preferably kidney or heart cells) in the presence of at least one compound whose ability to activate expression or activity is sought to be determined and thereafter monitoring the cells for an increase in the level of ACE2 expression and/or activity. Increased ACE2 expression and/or activity 20 indicates that the candidate compound is useful for treating heart or kidney disease or hypertension.

A similar screening assay may be done with mammals known in the art that are prone to heart disease or kidney disease. The candidate compound is administered to the mammal and ACE2 expression and/or activity is 25 measured. Increased ACE2 expression and/or activity indicates that the candidate compound is useful for treating heart or kidney disease.

A method of determining whether a candidate compound increases the activity of ACE2 (and is useful for treating cardiovascular disease and/or kidney disease and/or lung, and/or hypertension) can also include:

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a) contacting (i) ACE2, a fragment of ACE2 or a derivative of either of the foregoing with (ii) an ACE2 substrate in the presence of the candidate compound; and

b) determining whether ACE2 activity on the substrate is increased,

5 thereby indicating that the compound increases the activity of ACE2. Increased ACE2 activity indicates that the compound is useful for treating heart diseases or kidney or lung diseases listed in this application or hypertension. Determination of an increase in ACE2 activity preferably involves determining whether the compound increases ACE2 proteolytic

10 activity (increased hydrolysis of substrates). In a variation of the invention, the assays of the invention are subject to the proviso that the candidate compound is not a sodium-halogen salt or a potassium-halogen salt and the assay is not directed to measuring the effect of increasing ion concentration on ACE2 proteolysis. ACE2 substrates include AngI, AngII, des-Ang, AngII,

15 apelin-13, dynorphin 13, beta-casomorphin and neuropeptid Y.

Methods for producing ACE2 are described in CA 2,372,387. An example of an *in vitro* assay for ACE2 activation is shown in Vickers *et al.*, Hydrolysis of biological peptides by human angiotensin-converting enzyme-related carboxypeptidase. *J Biol. Chem.* 2002, 277(17):14838. Other assays (as well

20 as variations of the above assays) will be apparent from the description of this invention and techniques such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,851,788, 5,736,337 and 5,767,075 which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Knock-Out Mammals

25 Working examples of the cloning of mouse ACE2 and generation of ACE2 knock-out mice are described in the examples below. The term "knockout" refers to partial or complete reduction of the expression of at least a portion of a polypeptide encoded by an ACE2 gene of a single cell, selected cells, or all of the cells of a mammal. The mammal may be a "heterozygous knockout",

30 wherein one allele of the endogenous gene has been disrupted and one allele

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still exists. In ACE2 on the X chromosome, females may be heterozygous. In males, there is only one allele and males are homozygous. Alternatively, the mammal may be a "homozygous knockout" wherein both alleles of the endogenous gene have been disrupted.

- 5 The term "knockout construct" refers to a nucleotide sequence that is designed to decrease or suppress expression of a polypeptide encoded by an endogenous gene in one or more cells of a mammal. The nucleotide sequence used as the knockout construct is typically comprised of (1) DNA from some portion of the endogenous gene (one or more exon sequences, 10 intron sequences, and /or promoter sequences) to be suppressed and (2) a marker sequence used to detect the presence of the knockout construct in the cell. The knockout construct is inserted into a cell containing the endogenous gene to be knocked out. The knockout construct can then integrate within one or both alleles of the endogenous ACE2 gene, and such integration of the 15 ACE2 knockout construct can prevent or interrupt transcription of the full-length endogenous ACE2 gene. Integration of the ACE2 knockout construct into the cellular chromosomal DNA is typically accomplished via homologous recombination (*i.e.*, regions of the ACE2 knockout construct that are homologous or complimentary to endogenous ACE2 DNA sequences can 20 hybridize to each other when the knockout construct is inserted into the cell; these regions can then recombine so that the knockout construct is incorporated into the corresponding position of the endogenous DNA).

Typically, the knockout construct is inserted into an undifferentiated cell termed an embryonic stem cell (ES cell). ES cells are usually derived from an 25 embryo or blastocyst of the same species as the developing embryo into which it can be introduced, as discussed below.

The phrases "disruption of the gene", "gene disruption", "suppressing expression", and "gene suppression", refer to insertion of an ACE2 nucleotide sequence knockout construct into a homologous region of the coding region 30 of the endogenous ACE2 gene (usually containing one or more exons) and/or the promoter region of this gene so to decrease or prevent expression of the

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full length ACE2 molecule in the cell. Insertion is usually accomplished by homologous recombination. By way of example, a nucleotide sequence knockout construct can be prepared by inserting a nucleotide sequence comprising an antibiotic resistance gene into a portion of an isolated 5 nucleotide sequence encoding ACE2 that is to be disrupted. When this knockout construct is then inserted into an embryonic stem cell ("ES cell"), the construct can integrate into the genomic DNA of at least one ACE2 allele. Thus, many progeny of the cell will no longer express ACE2 at least in some 10 cells, or will express it at a decreased level and/or in a truncated form, as at least part of the endogenous coding region of ACE2 is now disrupted by the antibiotic resistance gene.

The term "marker sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence that is (1) used as part of a larger nucleotide sequence construct (i.e., the "knockout construct") to disrupt the expression of ACE2 and (2) used as a means to 15 identify those cells that have incorporated the ACE2 knockout construct into the chromosomal DNA. The marker sequence may be any sequence that serves these purposes, although typically it will be a sequence encoding a protein that confers a detectable trait on the cell, such as an antibiotic resistance gene or an assayable enzyme not naturally found in the cell. The 20 marker sequence will also typically contain either a homologous or heterologous promoter that regulates its expression.

Included within the scope of this invention is a mammal in which one or both ACE2 alleles, as well as one or both alleles of another gene(s), have been knocked out. Such a mammal can be generated by repeating the procedures 25 set forth herein for generating an ACE2 knockout mammal but using another gene, or by breeding two mammals, one with one or both alleles of ACE2 knocked out, and one with one or both alleles of a second gene knocked out, to each other, and screening for those offspring that have the double knockout genotype (whether a double heterozygous or a double homozygous knockout 30 genotype, or a variation thereof).

Other knock out animals and cells may be made using similar techniques.

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Pharmaceutical compositions

Activators of ACE2 expression and activity are preferably combined with other components, such as a carrier, in a pharmaceutical composition. These compositions may be administered to an animal, preferably a human, in soluble form to prevent or treat heart disease, kidney disease or hypertension. Heart diseases include chronic heart failure, left ventricular hypertrophy, acute heart failure, myocardial infarction, and cardiomyopathy. Kidney disease includes kidney failure. ACE2 activators are useful for regulating blood pressure and arterial hypertension. Normal blood pressure has a diastolic blood pressure of less than 85 mm Hg. High normal blood pressure has a diastolic blood pressure between 85 and 89 mm Hg. Mild hypertension corresponds to a diastolic blood pressure between 90-104 mm Hg. Moderate hypertension has to a diastolic blood pressure between 105 and 114 mm Hg. Severe hypertension has a diastolic blood pressure higher than 115 mm Hg. Abnormal blood pressure is also determined from the systolic blood pressure (when the diastolic pressure is less than 90 mm Hg). Normal blood pressure has a systolic blood pressure of less than 140 mm Hg. Borderline systolic hypertension shows a systolic blood pressure between 140 and 159 mm Hg. Isolated systolic hypertension has a systolic blood pressure higher than 160 mm Hg. (Cecil: Essentials of Medicine, Third Edition by Andreoli *et al.* W.B. Saunders Company (1993)). Hypertension is diagnosed in an adult over 18 years old if the average of two or more blood pressure measurements on at least two visits is 90 mm Hg or higher diastolic or 140 mm Hg systolic. Children and pregnant women have a lower blood pressure, so a blood pressure over 120/80 (i.e., 120 mm Hg systolic blood pressure/80 mm Hg diastolic blood pressure) indicates hypertension.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered to humans or animals by a variety of methods including, but not restricted to topical administration, oral administration, aerosol administration, intratracheal instillation, intraperitoneal injection, and intravenous injection. Dosages to be administered depend on patient needs, on the desired effect and on the chosen route of administration.

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Polypeptides may be introduced into cells using *in vivo* delivery vehicles such as but not exclusive to liposomes.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be prepared by known methods for the preparation of pharmaceutically acceptable compositions which can be

5 administered to patients, such that an effective quantity of the nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide is combined in a mixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. Suitable vehicles are described, for example in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa., USA).

10 On this basis, the pharmaceutical compositions could include an active compound or substance, such as a nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide, in association with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or diluent, and contained in buffered solutions with a suitable pH and isoosmotic with the physiological fluids. The methods of combining the active molecules with the

15 vehicles or combining them with diluents is well known to those skilled in the art. The composition could include a targeting agent for the transport of the active compound to specified sites within tissue.

Heterologous overexpression of ACE2

Expression vectors are useful to provide high levels of ACE2 expression. Cell

20 cultures transformed with the nucleic acid molecules of the invention are useful as research tools, particularly for studies of ACE2 decreased states. The invention includes vectors selective for heart cells and kidney cells preferably endothelial cells which normally make ACE2. The invention also includes transfected cells including these vectors. Examples of vectors for

25 heart and kidney cells are described, for example, in Rosengart *et al.* US Patent No. 6,322,536; March *et al.* US Patent No. 6,224,584; Hammond *et al.* US Patent No. 6,174,871; Wolfgang-M. Franz *et al.* Analysis of tissue-specific gene delivery by recombinant adenoviruses containing cardiac-specific promoters. *Cardiovascular Research* 35(1997) 560-566; Rothmann T. *et al.*

30 Heart muscle-specific gene expression using replication defective

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recombinant adenovirus. *Gene Ther* 1996 Oct;3(10):919-26; Phillips MI *et al.* Vigilant vector: heart-specific promoter in an adeno-associated virus vector for cardioprotection. *Hypertension* 2002, Feb; 39(2 Pt 2):651-5; Herold BC *et al.* Herpes simplex virus as a model vector system for gene therapy in renal 5 disease. *Kidney Int* 2002 Jan;61 Suppl 1:3-8; Figlin RA *et al.* Technology evaluation: interleukin-2 gene therapy for the treatment of renal cell carcinoma. *Curr Opin Mol Ther* 1999 Apr;1(2):271-8; Varda-Bloom N *et al.* Tissue-specific gene therapy directed to tumor angiogenesis. *Gene Ther* 2001 10 Jun;8(11):819-27; Scott-Taylor TH *et al.* Adenovirus facilitated infection of human cells with ecotropic retrovirus. *Gene Ther* 1998 May;5(5):621-9; Langer JC *et al.* Adeno-associated virus gene transfer into renal cells: potential for *in vivo* gene delivery. *Exp Nephrol* 1998 May-Jun;6(3):189-94; Lien YH *et al.* Gene therapy for renal diseases. *Kidney Int Suppl* 1997 Oct;61:S85-8; and Ohno K *et al.* Cell-specific targeting of Sindbis virus 15 vectors displaying IgG-binding domains of protein A. *Nat Biotechnol* 1997 Aug;15(8):763-7.

Cell cultures, preferably heart and kidney cell cultures and endothelial cell cultures, are used in overexpression and research according to numerous techniques known in the art. For example, a cell line (either an immortalized 20 cell culture or a primary cell culture) may be transfected with a vector containing a ACE2 nucleic acid molecule (or molecule having sequence identity) to measure levels of expression of the nucleic acid molecule and the activity of the nucleic acid molecule and polypeptide. The cells are also useful to identify compounds that bind to and activate the polypeptide.

25 **Diagnostic Kits Measuring ACE2 Activity and/or Expression**

The measurement of ACE2 expression or activity is also used in: i) diagnosis of heart or kidney disease, lung disease and/or hypertension ii) identifying patients at risk of developing such disease prior to the development of disease iii) measuring therapeutic response in patients having heart disease 30 such as coronary artery disease, chronic heart failure, or kidney disease and/or hypertension and/or lung injury and iv). measuring the success of

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interventional disease preventive strategies in such patients at risk. The invention includes a method for assessing the levels of ACE2 in an animal comprising the following steps: (a) preparing a heart or kidney or lung sample from a specimen collected from the animal; (b) testing for the presence of

5 ACE2 in the sample; and (c) correlating the presence or levels of ACE2 in the sample with the presence (or risk) of disease such as heart or kidney or lung disease in the animal. ACE2 levels below normal or low ACE2 activity indicate the presence or risk of disease.

Diagnostic Kits based on ACE2 single nucleotide polymorphisms

10 This invention also shows that decreased human ACE2 expression results from polymorphisms that control ACE2 gene expression. The QTL mappings in the rats show that there is a 100% correlation between reduced expression levels of ACE2 and hypertension and cardiovascular and kidney disease. None of the polymorphisms described below are found within the ACE2

15 coding region. All are upstream or downstream of the ACE2 coding region. None of these polymorphisms or their role in cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, lung disease and hypertension were previously known. A particular SNP haplotype is associated with increased risk of disease. This haplotype is an important diagnostic tool for the assessment of risk of disease and for the

20 determination of appropriate medical treatment.

The polymorphisms are as follows:

SNP name	SNP description	African Am	Asian	Caucasian	Reference
ACE2a rs879922	C(C/G)	60	100	70	C
ACE2b rs757066	T(C/T)	100	100	70	T
ACE2c rs714205	C(C/G)	70	50	80	C
ACE2d rs329442	C(A/C)	50	90	90	A/C
ACE2e rs233574	C(C/T)	80	100	60	C
ACE2f rs1978124	C(C/T)	90	100	50	C
ACE2g rs1514282	A(A/G)	70	100	100	A
ACE2h	A(A/G)	20	50	30	A

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rs1514282-2						
ACE2i	A(A/G)	70	100	100		A
rs1514281						
ACE2j	A(A/G)	20	50	50		A
rs1514281-2						
ACE2k	A(A/G)		100	70		A
rs1514279		Failed				
ACEl	C(C/T)	80	100	80		C
2 rs1514280						
ACE2m	C(C/T)	100	100	50		C
rs233575						

The nucleotide number of the polymorphisms that control ACE2 gene expression, as described in the chart above and in Figure 11, can be readily determined by a person skilled in the art.

The chart shows the percentage of the reference base found in each of the

5 three populations in the chart (African American, Caucasian, Asian). For example, for SNP rs233574, the predicted SNP is C/T, with the reference peak being C. In this case, the African American allele frequency is 80% C; the Asian allele frequency is 100% C (in other words, a monomorphic marker); and the Caucasian allele frequency is 60% C.

10 The present invention provides polynucleotide probes which can be used to determine an animal's genotype which is whether a person is homozygous for one or the other of the polymorphisms, or heterozygous for these polymorphisms, and by extension, the person's phenotype. The phenotype indicates the amount of ACE2 expression in the person's cells. Further, the

15 invention provides methods of using such polynucleotides in such genotype and phenotype determinations. The oligonucleotides of the invention can be used as probes to detect nucleic acid molecules according to techniques known in the art (for example, see US Patent Nos. 5,792,851 and 5,851,788).

For example, a polynucleotide of the invention may be converted to a probe

20 by being end-labelled using digoxigenin-11-deoxyuridine triphosphate. Such probes may be detected immunologically using alkaline-phosphate-conjugated polyclonal sheep antidigoxigenin F(ab) fragments and nitro blue tetrazolium with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl phosphate as chromogenic substrate.

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Thus, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a polynucleotide probe is provided that selectively hybridizes to a portion of the ACE upstream or downstream sequence. A probe may be designed to hybridise to one ACE2 polymorphism under stringent conditions but not the 5 other polymorphisms in order to distinguish a particular polymorphism.

The polymorphism-specific polynucleotide hybridization probes of the invention may comprise, for example, genomic DNA or synthetic DNA. Such oligonucleotide probes can be synthesised by automated synthesis and will preferably contain about 10 - 30 bases, although as understood in the 10 oligonucleotide probe hybridization assay art, as few as 8 and as many as about 50 nucleotides may be useful, depending on the position within the probe where the potential mismatch with the target is located, the extent to which a label on the probe might interfere with hybridization, and the physical conditions (e.g., temperature, pH, ionic strength) under which the 15 hybridization of probe with target is carried out. In accordance with conventional procedures, the design of a polynucleotide probe according to the present invention preferably involves adjusting probe length to accommodate hybridization conditions (temperature, ionic strength, exposure time) while assuring polymorphism-specificity.

20 In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a test kit for genotyping is provided comprising:

(a) means for amplifying nucleic acid that comprises at least a portion of an ACE2 5' or 3' region, wherein the portion includes a nucleotide corresponding to one of ACE2a-ACE2m; and
25 (b) a polynucleotide probe of the invention, that distinguishes one ACE2 polymorphism from the other.

The "means for amplifying" will, as the skilled will readily understand, depend on the amplification method to be used. Thus, for example, these means might include suitable primers, a suitable DNA polymerase, and the four 30 2'-deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates (dA, dC, dG, dT), if amplification is to be

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by the PCR method. To cite another example, if the amplification is to be by a method relying on transcription, such as the 3SR method, the means will include two primers, at least one of which, when made double-stranded, will provide a promoter, an RNA polymerase capable of transcribing from that 5 promoter, a reverse transcriptase to function in primer-initiated, DNA-directed and RNA-directed, DNA polymerization and possibly also in RNase H degradation of RNA to free DNA strands from RNA/RNA hybrids, the four ribonucleoside triphosphates (A, C, G and U), and the four 2'-deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates. In another example, if the amplification 10 is by the ligase chain reaction, the means will include two oligonucleotides (DNAs) and a suitable DNA ligase that will join the two if a target, to which both can hybridize adjacent to one another in ligatable orientation, is present.

The oligonucleotide probes of the invention will preferably be labelled. The label may be any of the various labels available in the art for such probes, 15 including, but not limited to ^{32}P ; ^{35}S ; biotin (to which a signal generating moiety, bound to or complexed with avidin can be complexed); a fluorescent moiety; an enzyme such as alkaline phosphatase (which is capable of catalysing a chromogenic reaction); digoxigenin, as described above; or the like.

20 RFLP analysis, electrophoretic SSCP analysis or sequencing analysis may also be used to detect an ACE2 polymorphism.

There has also been provided, in accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a method of typing for an ACE2 polymorphism-specific target sequence in a ACE2 nucleic acid derived from an animal, comprising 25 the steps of,

(a) obtaining, by a target nucleic acid amplification process applied to DNA from heart or kidney, an assayable quantity of amplified nucleic acid with a sequence that is that of a subsequence (or the complement of a subsequence) of an upstream or downstream region of ACE2, said

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subsequence including a nucleotide where an ACE2 polymorphism may occur; and

(b) analyzing (e.g., in a nucleic acid probe hybridization assay employing a polynucleotide probe according to the invention) the amplified nucleic acid obtained in step (a) to determine the base or bases at the polymorphism position.

In one application of the typing methods of the invention, the methods are applied to an individual to determine whether the individual is at risk of developing heart or kidney disease.

10 People with coronary artery disease and/or following bypass surgery, have cardiac hypoxia. It is also known as cardiac stunning or cardiac hibernation. These patients display little structural changes in the heart but have reduced heart function. It is very uncommon to have altered heart function in the absence of structural changes. In mouse models of cardiac stunning or 15 hypoxia, the animals have a phenotype that precisely resemble that of ACE2 mice. In addition, we have shown that markers of hypoxia are induced in the ACE2 deficient mice. Taken together our data show that these mice have reduced heart function due to chronic hypoxia, and thus are models of coronary artery disease. Thus, the polymorphisms and/or reduced ACE2 20 expression or activity may be used to diagnose this state in humans. Another example is to test whether the function of the heart in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy and show that the disease outcome is associated with ACE2 polymorphisms. Increasing ACE2 expression and activity may be used to treat this state.

25 **Characterization of ACE2 as a Negative Regulator of the RAS**

ACE2 maps to a QTL associated with hypertension in three rat models of high blood pressure and ACE2 levels are reduced in all of these hypertensive rat strains. In mice, genetic inactivation of ACE2 using homologous recombination results in increased AngII peptide levels in tissues,

30 upregulation of hypoxia genes in heart, and severe cardiac dysfunction.

Ablation of ACE expression on an *ace2*-deficient background completely abolished the heart failure phenotype of *ace2* single knockout mice. These data provide a new paradigm for the regulation of the RAS and identify ACE2 as a negative regulator of the RAS that controls heart function.

5

ACE2 and blood pressure control.

Most cardiovascular diseases are multifactorial quantitative traits controlled by both genetic and environmental factors. One major factor for cardiovascular 10 disease is the RAS. In contrast to ACE which is ubiquitously expressed, the recently identified ACE2 displays tissue-specific expression. ACE2 regulates endogenous AngII levels, by competing with ACE for its AngI substrate and/or by cleaving AngII to generate Ang1-7. Prior to this invention, nothing was known about the *in vivo* role of ACE2 in the cardiovascular system. ACE2 15 regulates endogenous levels of AngII. It also functions as a negative regulator of the RAS.

In three different rat strains that develop spontaneous or diet-induced hypertension and cardiovascular disease, ACE2 maps within a defined QTL on the X chromosome. In all of these hypertension susceptible rat strains, 20 ACE2 mRNA and protein levels were downregulated. The SS-X locus identified in QTL analysis in Sabra rats was also identified as a locus that confers resistance to salt loading. The reduction in ACE2 in the salt sensitive strain and the absence of any alteration in its expression in the resistant strain shows that ACE2 confers resistance to diet-induced blood pressure changes.

25 The map position and reduced expression show that ACE2 is the gene contributing to the hypertensive QTL on the X-chromosome. Moreover, increased AngI and AngII expression in *ace2* null mice confirm that ACE2 is a regulator of the RAS system *in vivo*. However, loss of ACE2 in our mice did not result in any direct changes in blood pressure even when ACE function

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was blocked. Blood pressure changes only occurred when extreme cardiac dysfunction was present in older male mice. The genetic factors that contribute to hypertension do not by themselves alter blood pressure. Rather, these QTL define single determinants of blood pressure, which in concert with 5 other genetic polymorphisms promote the change in blood pressure. We identified the association of ACE2 polymorphisms with high blood pressure in the human population. Importantly, our data shows that ACE2 functions as a negative regulator of increased blood pressure.

ACE2 and the control of heart function.

10 Unexpectedly, loss of ACE2 in mice results in profound contractile dysfunction leading to severe reduction of systemic blood pressure in older mice. Importantly, this cardiac dysfunction is completely reversed by the disruption of ACE suggesting that a catalytic product of ACE triggers contractile impairment in the absence of ACE2. Since these contractility defects can 15 occur in the absence of hypertrophy or any detectable changes in blood pressure, our data also provides genetic proof that the RAS regulated heart disease phenotype can be genetically uncoupled from its effects on blood pressure and cardiac hypertrophy.

ACE inhibitors and AngII receptor blockers have been shown to have a 20 cardioprotective role in heart failure in humans, thus implicating AngII in cardiac disease. The complete abolition of the cardiac dysfunction in our *ace/ace2* double mutant mice shows that the RAS directly controls heart function and that ACE2 is a critical negative regulator that antagonizes the RAS and heart failure. Our genetic rescue experiments strongly indicate that it 25 is in fact a product of ACE that drives heart failure, i.e., the increase in AngII seen in the hearts of *ace2* null mice is causative for cardiac dysfunction. Whether pharmacological inhibition of the AngII receptor rescues the heart phenotypes of *ace2* mutant mice needs to be determined. Interestingly, our results in flies show that a P-element mutation associated with the ACE 30 homologue, ACER, results in a severe and lethal defect of heart

morphogenesis (data not shown) showing that the ACE/ACE2 functions in the heart have been conserved through evolution.

The defect in the ace2 mutant hearts is characterized by severe contractile dysfunction and up-regulation of hypoxia-regulated genes with only slight 5 remodeling in older mice, no hypertrophy and no evidence of myocyte loss. These phenotypic and molecular parameters of failing hearts in ace2 mutant mice are different from hypertrophy and dilated cardiomyopathy. Rather intriguingly, ace2 mutant hearts resemble cardiac stunning and hibernation found in human cases of coronary artery disease and in cases of by-pass 10 surgery. In these human diseases and in animal models of cardiac stunning/hibernation, chronic hypoxic conditions lead to compensatory changes in myocyte metabolism, upregulation of hypoxia-induced genes, and reduced heart function. Since ACE2 is expressed in the vascular endothelium, and not cardiac myocytes, it is likely that the effects of ACE2 are confined to 15 the vasculature. For instance, local increases in AngII could lead to vasoconstriction resulting in hypoperfusion and hypoxia. AngII has also been shown to cause endothelial dysfunction via the induction of oxidative stress. The mechanisms by which loss of ACE2 can result in the upregulation of 20 hypoxia-inducible genes needs to be determined. Importantly, our data show that ACE2 polymorphisms cause the pathology of coronary heart disease in humans.

EXAMPLES

ACE2 maps to a QTL on the X-chromosome in three hypertensive rat strains.

25 Hypertension and most cardiovascular diseases are multifactorial in nature and disease pathogenesis is influenced by multiple genetic susceptibility loci. In various recombinant rat models, multiple QTL for hypertension have been identified. Since ACE2 maps to the X-chromosome in human and a QTL has been mapped to the X-chromosome in several rat models of hypertension 30 with no candidate gene ascribed to it as yet, ACE2 could be a candidate gene

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for this QTL. To facilitate chromosomal mapping of rat ACE2, the full-length rat ACE2 cDNA was cloned by screening a rat kidney cDNA library. Rat ACE2 is highly homologous to human ACE2 and is 32% identical and 42% similar to human and mouse ACE (Fig. 1a). Like human ACE2, the rat gene is 5 comprised of a single ACE domain with a conserved zinc binding site, a signal peptide and a transmembrane domain (Fig. 1b). Similar to human, ACE2 in mouse and rat is predominantly expressed in kidney and heart, with weaker expression in lung and liver (Fig. 1c).

Radiation hybrid mapping showed that the rat ACE2 gene maps on the X- 10 chromosome with significant LOD scores to markers *DXRat9*, *DXWox14*, *DXWox15* and *DXRat42*, placing *ace2* between *DXRat9* and *DXRat42* (Fig. 1d). Comparative mapping showed that the *ace2* map position overlaps with a 15 QTL interval for hypertension identified in Sabra salt-sensitive rats found between markers *DXMgh12* and *DXRat8* (SS-X). Moreover, the chromosomal *ace2* region maps to the *B P3* QTL interval defined in stroke-prone 20 spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHRSP) rats, and a previously identified hypertensive BB.Xs QTL identified on the X-chromosome of spontaneous hypertensive rats (SHR) by congenic analysis (Fig. 1d). Thus, ACE2 maps to a QTL on the rat X-chromosome identified in three separate models of spontaneous and diet-induced hypertension.

Downregulation of ACE2 expression in hypertensive rats

Since the kidney is a major site of blood pressure regulation, ACE2 expression levels in the kidneys of these three hypertensive rat strains was determined. ACE2 mRNA levels were initially measured in the kidneys of salt- 25 sensitive Sabra hypertensive (SBH/y) rats and control salt-resistant Sabra normotensive (SBN/y) rats. Salt loading (with DOCA-salt) had no effect on ACE2 mRNA expression in normotensive SBN/y rats. Intriguingly, in SBH/y rats, salt loading and the development of hypertension were associated with a significant reduction in ACE2 mRNA expression as compared to normotensive 30 SBN/y rats (Fig. 2a). Of note is that ACE2 mRNA was also lower in SBH/y fed regular diet when compared to SBN/y controls fed a similar diet. This latter

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finding is consistent with the 10-20 mmHg difference in blood pressure observed between SBH/y and SBN/y rats fed normal diet.

To measure ACE2 protein levels, an ACE2 (aa206-aa225 of mouse ACE2) specific rabbit antiserum was generated, which cross reacts with both rat and 5 human ACE2 (not shown). In line with the decreased ACE2 mRNA expression, ACE2 protein expression was markedly reduced in SBH/y animals that were fed a normal diet (Fig. 2b). Increase in blood pressure of SBH/y rats following a 4-week diet of DOCA-salt correlated with further decreased ACE2 protein expression (Fig. 2b). Salt loading did not trigger 10 increased blood pressure nor did it alter ACE2 expression in salt-resistant SBN/y control rats (Fig. 2b). ACE2 protein levels were also significantly decreased in the kidneys of spontaneously hypertensive SHRSP and SHR animals as compared to their WKY controls (Fig. 2b). Moreover, the levels of 15 ACE2 mRNA were markedly reduced in hypertensive SHRSP and SHR rats (not shown). Cloning and sequencing of the coding region of ACE2 in the hypertensive rat strains did not reveal any sequence changes, indicating that reduced ACE2 expression likely results from polymorphisms that control ACE2 gene expression. The map position and reduced expression of ACE2 in three different rat strains indicate that ace2 is a strong candidate gene for this 20 hypertensive QTL on the X-chromosome. Moreover, reduced ACE2 expression in all three hypertensive rat strains suggested that this enzyme functions as a negative regulator.

Cloning of mouse ACE2 and generation of ACE2 knock-out mice

To validate the candidacy of ACE2 as a QTL and to test whether ACE2 has inde 25 an essential role in the cardiovascular physiology and the pathogenesis cardiovascular diseases, the mouse ACE2 gene was cloned (Fig. 1a). Similar to and human ACE2, murine ACE2 also maps to the X-chromosome (not shown) and contains a single ACE-domain (Fig. 1b), and is predominantly expressed in the kidneys and heart (Fig. 1c). Interestingly, two isoforms for ACE2 in mouse were 30 observed in all positive tissues. Overexpression of murine ACE2 in COS cells showed that ACE2 cleaves AngI into Ang1-9 (not shown) indicating that murine

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ACE2 has the same biochemical specificity as human ACE2. To determine the *in vivo* role of ACE2, the *ace2* gene in mouse was disrupted replacing exon 9 with neomycin resistance gene effectively deleting the zinc binding catalytic domain (see Methods and Fig. 3a). Two ES-cell lines mutated at the *ace2* locus were used to generate chimeric mice, which were backcrossed to C57BL/6 to obtain germ transmission. Both mouse lines displayed identical phenotypes. Transmission of *ace2* mutation was confirmed by Southern blot analysis (Fig. 3b). The null mutation of *ace2* was verified by the absence of *ace2* mRNA transcripts and protein by Northern (not shown) and Western blot analyses (Fig. 3c). ACE mRNA expression in the kidneys and hearts was not altered in *ace2* mutant mice (Fig. 3d).

Since the ACE2 gene maps to the X-chromosome, all male offspring were either null mutants (*ace2*^{-/-}) or wild type for ACE2 (*ace2*^{+/+}) whereas females were either wildtype (*ace2*^{+/+}), heterozygous (*ace2*^{+/-}), or homozygous (*ace2*^{-/-}) for the *ace2* mutation. It should be noted that in all experiments described below, *ace2*^{+/-} females behaved similar to *ace2*^{+/+} females and *ace2*^{+/+} males indicating that there is no apparent effect of *ace2* heterozygosity. ACE2 null mice were born at the expected Mendelian frequency, appeared healthy, and did not display any gross detectable alterations in all organs analyzed. Moreover, in contrast to *ace*^{-/-} male mice that display significantly reduced fertility, both male and female *ace2* null mice are fertile.

Blood pressure in *ace2* mutant mice

It has been previously shown that *ace2* mutant mice display reduced blood pressure and kidney pathology. Therefore, it was first tested whether loss of ACE2 expression affects blood pressure homeostasis and/or kidney development or function. Intriguingly, loss of ACE2 did not result in alteration of blood pressure in 3-month old *ace2*^{-/-} male (Fig. 4a) or *ace2*^{-/-} female mice (not shown) as compared to their control littermates. Since it was possible that ACE could compensate for the loss of ACE2, we treated *ace2*-deficient mice with captopril which blocks ACE but not ACE2 function. However, *in vivo* inhibition of ACE with captopril reduced the blood pressure of *ace*^{-/-} male mice to a similar extent as was observed in captopril treated *wild-type* littermates.

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(Fig. 4a). Thus, even in a scenario of ACE inhibition, loss of ACE2 has no apparent direct effect on blood pressure homeostasis in this defined mouse background. Based on our RAS QTL data, we backcross our mutant mice to other mouse backgrounds to show the role of ACE2 in blood pressure control

5 similar to genetic backgrounds in humans.

Impaired kidney function in ace2 mutant mice

Since ACE2 is highly expressed in the kidneys, we examined kidney morphology and function. All 3 month old and 6 month old *ace2^{-/-}* male and *ace2^{-/-}* female mice displayed normal kidney morphology and no apparent changes in any kidney ultrastructures (Fig. 4b). Normal cellularity and kidney structures of the ductal system and glomeruli were also confirmed using serial section morphometry .

15 Kidneys from male *ace2* deficient mice and age-matched littermate control mice were examined using light (PAS-staining) and electron microscopy (TEM) at 3 and 12 months of age. The severity of sclerosis for each glomerulus was graded from 0 to 4+ in a blinded manner as follows: 0 represents no lesion, 1+ sclerosis of <25% of the glomerulus, while 2+, 3+, 20 and 4+ represent sclerosis of 25 to 50%, 50 to 75%, and > 75% of the glomerulus, respectively. At 3 months of age, there was no evidence of pathological changes in the kidneys from the *ace2* deficient mice. However at 12 months of age, light microscopy revealed increased glomerular sclerosis/injury: 1.45 ± 0.2 vs 0.25 ± 0.06 ; n=6; p<0.01. Electron microscopy 25 showed increased deposition of collagen fibrils in the renal mesangium and a thickened basement membrane. The chronic exposure to elevated AngII levels leads to hypoxia and oxidative stress in the kidneys from the *ace2*

deficient mice. Western blot analysis revealed increased expression of hypoxia inducible factor-1alpha (HIF1- α) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in the kidneys from the ace2 deficient mice. The measurement of lipid peroxidation products showed increased degree of oxidative stress in 5 the ace2 deficient mice at 6 months of age: hexanal (1001 \pm 161 vs 115 \pm 13 nmol/g; n=5; p<0.01) and malondialdehyde (48 \pm 6.4 vs 24.3 \pm 2.8 nmol/g; n=5; p<0.01).

These results show that the loss of ACE2 leads to enhanced angiotensin II 10 signaling in a tissue-specific manner which ultimately mediates detrimental effects in the kidneys of the ace2 deficient mice. Decreased ACE2 expression plays an important pathological role in renal disease.

Loss of ACE2 results in a severe defect in heart function

Pharmacological inhibition of ACE or AngII receptors suggested a role for the 15 RAS in the regulation of heart function and cardiac hypertrophy. However, neither ace nor *angiotensinogen* null mice develop any overt heart disease. Since ACE2 is highly expressed in the vasculature of the heart, hearts of ace2-deficient mice were analyzed. Hearts of ace2 mutant mice display a slight wall thinning of the left ventricle and increased chamber dimensions 20 (Fig. 5a). Thinning of the anterior left ventricular wall (AW) and increase in the left ventricle end diastolic dimension (LVEDD) in ace2-deficient hearts can be also seen by echocardiography (Table 1). These structural changes are primarily observed in 6 month old male mice. However, heart body weight ratios were comparable between age matched 3 month old (not shown) and 6 25 month old ace2 $^{/\prime}$ and ace2 $^{+/+}$ mice (Fig. 5a,b). Echocardiography also showed that the left ventricle mass (LVM) and LVM/body weight ratios were normal (Table 1). Structural and biochemical changes characteristic of dilated cardiomyopathy were not observed as there was no indication of interstitial cardiac fibrosis (Fig. 5c,d) nor prototypical changes in ANF, BNP, a-MHC, b-

MHC, and skeletal muscle actin gene expression (not shown). In addition, individual cardiomyocytes of ACE2 null mice exhibited no evidence of hypertrophy and we did not observe any evidence of altered cardiomyocyte apoptosis in ACE2 null mice as detected by TUNEL staining (not shown).

5 Thus, despite mild dilation of hearts in 6 month old ACE2 null mice, there was no evidence of cardiac hypertrophy or dilated cardiomyopathy.

Interestingly, assessment of cardiac function by echocardiography revealed that all *ace2*^{-/-} male and *ace2*^{-/-} female mice exhibit severe contractile heart failure as determined by decreased fractional shortening (FS), and decreased

10 velocity of circumferential fiber shortening (Table 1 and Fig. 6a,b). The decrease in function was found to be more severe in 6 month old male and female mice as compared to age matched 3 month old mice, suggesting a progression in the phenotype (Table 1). Consistent with the decreased cardiac contractility, 6 month old *ace2*^{-/-} mice exhibited reduced blood

15 pressure (Fig. 6c), a feature not found in age matched *ace2*^{-/-} females and 3 month old males, suggesting that the reduction in blood pressure may be the result of severe cardiac dysfunction and not a direct effect of loss of ACE2 on systemic blood pressure. These surprising results show that ACE2 is a critical negative regulator of heart contractility.

20 To confirm the echocardiographic defects in cardiac function, invasive hemodynamic measurements were performed in *ace2* null mice. Importantly, invasive hemodynamic measurements showed that both dP/dT-max and dP/dT-min were markedly reduced in the *ace2* mutant mice (Table 2), indicating severe impairment of contractile heart function. Loss of ACE2 also

25 resulted in a significant decrease in aortic and ventricular pressures consistent with the observed reductions in cardiac contractility (Table 2). Remarkably, the data establish that the defects in cardiac contractility of *ace2* mutant mice occur in the absence of any overt cardiac hypertrophy and can be genetically uncoupled from alterations in blood pressure.

30 **Up-regulation of hypoxia-inducible genes in *ace2* null mice**

The severe contractile dysfunction and mild dilation in the absence of hypertrophy or cardiac fibrosis in ace2 null mice resembles cardiac stunning/hibernation in humans and animal models. Cardiac stunning and hibernation are adaptive responses to chronic hypoxia such as coronary

5 artery disease or following bypass surgery. Since ACE2 is highly expressed in vascular endothelial cells but contractility is controlled by cardiomyocytes, it was speculated that loss of ACE2 could result in cardiac hypoxia. Therefore changes in the expression levels of hypoxia-inducible genes such as BNIP3²⁵ and PAI-1 were analyzed by Northern blotting. In the hearts of all ace2 null

10 mice analyzed, mRNA expression of BNIP3 and PAI-1 were markedly up-regulated as compared to their *wild-type* littermates (Fig. 7a). Thus, loss of ACE2 results in the induction of a hypoxia-regulated gene expression profile.

Increased Angiotensin II levels in tissues of ace2 null mice

Since ACE2 functions as a carboxypeptidase, cleaving a single residue from AngI, to generate Ang1-9, and a single residue from AngII to generate Ang1-7, it was hypothesized that ACE2 may function as a negative regulator of the RAS by competing with ACE for the substrate AngI and/or cleaving and inactivating AngII. If correct, loss of ACE2 should increase AngII levels *in vivo*. Using radioimmunoassays, AngII levels were indeed found to be significantly

20 increased in the kidneys and hearts of ace2 mutant mice (Fig. 7b). In addition, an increase in AngI was also observed (Fig. 7b) consistent with AngI being a substrate of ACE2 action *in vivo*. No differences in ACE mRNA levels were found in the hearts and kidneys of ace2 mutant mice compared to controls indicating that the increased AngII tissue levels were not due to increased

25 ACE expression (Fig. 3d). These data show that ACE2 functions as a negative regulator of the RAS and controlling endogenous levels of AngII.

Ablation of ACE expression in ace2-deficient mice rescues heart failure

If the phenotype in the hearts of ace2 mutant mice was due to the increase in AngII levels, then genetic ablation of ACE in combination with disruption of

30 ACE2 may serve to reduce AngII levels and rescue the phenotype observed

in the ACE2 mutant mice. To test this notion, *ace/ace2* double mutant mice were generated. These double mutant mice were born at the expected Mendelian ratio and appear healthy. Blood pressure (Fig. 8a) and kidney defects (not shown) in the *ace-ace2* double null mice were similar to that of 5 *ace* single mutant mice. Fertility of the *ace-ace2* double mutant mice was not addressed. Thus, loss of both ACE and ACE2 does not cause any apparent disease in addition to that seen in *ace* single mutant mice.

Since the heart function of ACE knockout mice has not been previously reported the heart parameters in these mice were first analyzed. In *ace*^{-/-} mice, hearts are histologically normal (not shown) and no defect in heart 10 function could be detected at 6 months of age (Fig. 8b,c). Importantly, ablation of ACE expression on an *ace2* mutant background completely abolished the heart failure phenotype of *ace2* single knock-out mice (Fig. 8b,c). Moreover, using echocardiography, all heart functions of 6 month old, age matched *ace-* 15 *ace2* double mutant mice were comparable to that of their *ace* single mutant and *wild type* littermates (Table 1). Restoration of heart functions occurred in both male and female *ace-ace2* double mutant mice. These genetic data show that ACE expression is required and necessary to trigger contractile 20 heart failure in the absence of ACE2. Importantly, there was also no difference in blood pressure between *ace* and *ace/ace2* knockout mice (Fig. 8a), further implying that the reduced blood pressure in older male *ace2* mice is due to the dramatic decrease in heart function.

ACE2 negatively controls lung injury

Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is a serious form of acute lung 25 injury and has mortality rates of 40-70% even when intensive care is available. Trauma, severe sepsis (systemic infection), diffuse pneumonia and shock are the most serious causes of ARDS, and among them acid-induced

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lung injury is one of the most common causes. Potential mechanisms causing acid aspiration-associated lung injury include HCl-induced damage to the alveolar-capillary membrane, and polymorphonuclear neutrophil (PMN) adhesion, activation and sequestration, which results in pulmonary edema
5 and the deterioration of gas exchange. Treatment for ARDS consists of mechanical ventilation and continuing treatment of the precipitating illness or injury. The supportive treatment using novel drugs protecting lung from further alveolar-capillary membrane damage would preserve the ARDS patients' lung function in order to treat the precipitating illness or injury, leading to a
10 decrease in the mortality rate of ARDS.

Since ACE2 is expressed in lungs, we assessed whether loss of ACE2 has any role in acute lung injuries. Figure 9 shows the changes in lung elastance (EL) in HCl-treated and control mice over a 3 hour period. Following HCl administration, wild type mice survived more than 4 hours, whereas ACE2
15 knockout mice died within 2-3 hours. Reflecting the difference of survival, ACE2 knockout mice showed a significantly more severe response in lung elastance than wild type mice. Thus, ACE2 plays a significant role in protecting lungs from acute acid-induced injury. Thus, enhancing ACE2 function and/or expression is a novel and unanticipated target for the
20 treatment for ARDS and lung disease.

Methods

Cloning of mouse and rat ACE2 and chromosomal QTL mapping. Murine ACE2 was cloned from a proprietary EST database. Using a mouse ACE2
25 probe, we then screened a rat kidney cDNA (Invitrogen) to obtain a full-length rat cDNA as determined by DNA sequencing. For chromosomal mapping, a rat ACE2 cDNA specific probe was used to screen a rat PAC library (RPCI-31, Research Genetics), identifying two positive clones (6M6 and 125K9).

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The end sequences of these clones were determined and rat specific primers were designed (mc2L: 5'-TCAATTACTGCTGAGGGGG-3', mc2R: 5'-GAGGGATAACCCAGTGCAAA-3') to determine the chromosomal map position of ACE2 in rat by screening a radiation hybrid panel (RH07.5, 5 Research Genetics). SHR and control WKY rats were obtained from Harlan and maintained at the animal facilities of the Ontario Cancer Institute in accordance with institutional guidelines. Tissues from SHRSP rats were kindly provided by Dr. Detlev Ganten, Germany. Salt-resistant and salt-sensitive 10 Sabra rats were bred and maintained at the animal facility of the Ben-Gurion University Barzilai Medical Center, Israel. Doca-salt treatment was as 15 described previously.

Expression analysis. Total RNA was prepared form rat kidneys using tri-reagent. 20 mg of RNA was resolved on a 0.8% formamide gel. Blotted to 20 nylon membrane (Amersham), and probed with a partial rat ACE2 cDNA 15 clone (9-1). The β -actin probe and Multiple tissue Northern blots were purchased from Clontech. For western analysis, kidneys were homogenized in lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 20mM EDTA, and 1% triton-X 100) supplemented with "Complete" protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche) and 1 mM Na₃VO₄. 100 mg of protein was resolved by SDS-PAGE on 8% tris-glycine 25 gels. ACE2 immuno-serum was obtained from rabbits immunized with a mouse specific ACE2 peptide DYEAEGADGYNYNRNLIED. The serum was affinity purified with the immunizing peptide using sulpho-link kit (Pierce). A commercially available β -actin antibody was used as loading control (Santa Cruz).

25 **Generation of ACE2 mutant mice.** A targeting vector (559 base pair short arm, and 8.1 kilobase long arm) was constructed using the pKO Scrambler NTKV-1907 vector (Stratagene). A portion of the ace2 genomic DNA containing nucleotides +1069 to +1299 was replaced with the neomycin 30 resistance cassette in the anti-sense orientation. The targeting construct was electroporated into E14K ES cells, and screening for positive homologous recombinant ES clones was performed by Southern blotting of EcoRI-digested

genomic DNA hybridized to 5' and 3' flanking probes. Two independent *ace*^{-/-} ES cell lines were injected into C57BL/6-derived blastocysts to generate chimeric mice, which were backcrossed to C57BL/6 mice. Two ES cell lines gave independent germline transmission. Data reported in this manuscript are
5 consistent between the two mutant mouse lines. Ablation of ACE2 expression was confirmed by RT-PCR, Northern, and Western blot analyses. Only littermate mice were used for all experiments. Histology of all tissues, apoptosis assays, blood serology, and kidney morphometries were as described³¹. Complete ACE mutant mice have been previously described⁸
10 and were obtained from Jackson Laboratories. Mice were maintained at the animal facilities of the Ontario Cancer Institute in accordance with institutional guidelines.

Heart morphometry, echocardiography, hemodynamics and blood pressure measurements. For heart morphometry, hearts were perfused with
15 10% buffered formalin at 60 mmHg and subsequently embedded in paraffin. Myocardial interstitial fibrosis was determined by quantitative morphometry using the color-subtractive computer assisted image analysis using Image Processing Tool Kit version 2.5 coupled with Photoshop 6.0 software. Picro-Sirius red stained sections were used to calculate interstitial fibrosis as the
20 ratio of the areas with positive PSR staining compared to the entire visual field. Echocardiographic assessments were performed as described³² using *wild-type* and *mutant* littermates. Mice were anesthetized with isoflourane/oxygen and examined by transthoracic echocardiography using a Acuson® Sequoia C256 equipped with a 15MHz linear transducer. FS was
25 calculated as: FS = [(EDD – ESD)/EDD]*100. Vcfc was calculated as FS/ejection time corrected for heart rate. Hemodynamics measurements were performed as described. Briefly, mice were anesthetized, and the right carotid artery was isolated and cannulated with a 1.4 French Millar catheter (Millar Inc., Houston) connected to an amplifier (TCP-500, Millar Inc.). After insertion
30 of the catheter into the carotid artery, the catheter was advanced into the aorta and then into the left ventricle to record the aortic and ventricular pressures. The parameters measured and analyzed were heart rate, aortic

pressure, left ventricular (LV) systolic pressure, LV diastolic pressure, and the maximum and minimum first derivatives of the LV pressure (+dP/dtmax and dP/dtmax, respectively). Tail-cuff blood pressure measurement were taken using a Visitech BP-2000 Blood Pressure Analysis System manufactured by 5 Visitech Systems (Apex, NC). For captopril treatment, drinking water was supplemented with 400mg/L captopril (Sigma) for two weeks prior to blood pressure measurement.

Tissue angiotensin peptide levels. Hearts and kidneys were homogenized on ice in 80% ethanol /0.1 N HCl containing the peptidase inhibitors described 10 above including phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF, 100 μ M). Protein homogenates were centrifuged at 30,000 g for 20 minutes, supernatants decanted, and acidified with 1% (v/v) heptafluorobutyric acid (HFBA, Pierce, Rockford, IL). The supernatant was concentrated to 5 ml on a Savant vacuum centrifuge (Savant, Farmingdale, NY) and concentrated extracts were applied 15 to activated Sep-Paks, washed with 0.1% HFBA, and eluted with 5 ml 80% methanol / 0.1% HFBA. Radioimmunoassay analysis of angiotensin peptide content in the extracts from heart and kidney tissues was performed. The limits of detection for the Ang II and Ang I RIAs were 0.5 fmol/tube and Ang I 5 fmol/tube, respectively.

20 **Acute lung injury model.** ACE2 knockout mice and their littermates (8-12 weeks old) were used in this study. One minute before aspiration challenge, 2 deep inhalations (3 times tidal volume) were delivered to standardize volume history and measurements were made as baseline. Anesthetized and mechanically ventilated mice received intratracheal injection of 2 mL/kg HCl 25 (pH = 1.5), followed by a bolus of air. In the control group, mice received saline injection or no injection. In all groups, measurements were made at 30-minute intervals for 3 hours. To assess lung injury physiologically, lung elastance (EL; a reciprocal of lung compliance) was evaluated by measuring

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the tracheal peak pressure, flow, and volume. EL was calculated by dividing tracheal peak pressure with volume. Changes in EL reflect lung parenchymal alterations and stiffening of the lungs.

- 5 The present invention has been described in detail and with particular reference to the preferred embodiments; however, it will be understood by one having ordinary skill in the art that changes can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. For example, where the application refers to proteins, it is clear that peptides and polypeptides may often be used. Likewise, where a gene is described in the application, it is clear that nucleic acid molecules or gene fragments may often be used.
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All publications (including Genbank entries), patents and patent applications are incorporated by reference in their entirety to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent or patent application was specifically and

- 15 individually indicated to be incorporated by reference in its entirety.

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Table 1. Heart functions of ace2 null mice

	3 month - males			6 month - males			6 month - females		
	ace2 ^{+/y}	ace2 ^{-/y}	ace2 ^{+/y}						
	n=7	n=7	n=8	n=8	n=8	n=3	n=3	n=3	n=3
Heart Rate, bpm	469 ±12	466 ±18	495 ±15	482 ±12	460 ±6	452 ±14			
AW, mm	0.65 ±0.02	0.62 ±0.01	0.66 ±0.01	0.59 ±0.02*	0.65 ±0.02	0.57 ±0.04			
LVEDD, mm	4.09 ±0.04	4.25 ±0.10	4.12 ±0.10	4.49 ±0.12*	3.71 ±0.10	4.11 ±0.07*			
LVESD, mm	2.11 ±0.04	2.69 ±0.09**	2.13 ±0.06	3.29 ±0.14**	1.74 ±0.07	2.68 ±0.11**			
% FS	48.42 ±1.14	36.73 ±0.89**	48.12 ±0.84	26.76 ±1.78**	53.00 ±1.68	34.85 ±1.76**			
PAV, M/s	0.992 ±0.029	0.922 ±0.033	0.902 ±0.044	0.802 ±0.037	0.875 ±0.048	0.809 ±0.044			
Vcf, circ/s	9.49 ±0.48	7.28 ±0.45*	9.46 ±0.26	4.93 ±0.33**	10.34 ±0.81	6.16 ±0.31**			
LVM, mg	95.69 ±1.88	95.50 ±2.28	102.41 ±4.00	100.49 ±3.39	92.27 ±2.02	89.60 ±1.54			
LVM/BW, mg/g	3.32 ±0.08	3.53 ±0.18	3.19 ±0.10	3.32 ±0.15	3.29 ±0.37	3.30 ±0.09			

*p < 0.05 ace2^{+/y} vs ace2^{-/y} or ace2^{+/y} vs ace2^{-/y}.**p < 0.01 ace2^{+/y} vs ace2^{-/y} or ace2^{+/y} vs ace2^{-/y}.

Bpm = heart beats per minute; AW = anterior wall thickness; LVEDD = left ventricle end diastolic dimension; LVEDD = left ventricle end systolic dimension; %FS = percent fractional shortening; PAV = peak aortic outflow velocity; Vcf = Velocity of circumferential fiber shortening; LVM = calculated left ventricular mass; BW = body weight.

Table 2. Invasive hemodynamic parameters of 6 months old ace2^{-/y} mice

	ace2 ^{-/y}	ace2 ^{-/y}
	N = 8	N = 8
Heart rate, bpm	303 ±16	298 ±8
SBP, mmHg	111.5 ±2.4	91.6 ±3.0
DBP, mmHg	70.5 ±3.0	50.3 ±2.4**
MBP, mmHg	84.2 ±2.8	64.0 ±2.6**
LVSBP, mmHg	107.4 ±4.5	87.5 ±2.3**
LVEDBP, mmHg	5.5 ±0.8	5.3 ±0.7
dP/dT max	5579 ±422	3034 ±124**
dP/dT min	-5055 ±257	-2929 ±271**

**p < 0.01 ace2^{-/y} vs ace2^{-/y}

SBP = systolic blood pressure; DBP = diastolic blood pressure; MBP = mean arterial blood pressure; LVSBP = left ventricle systolic blood pressure; LVEDBP = left ventricle end diastolic blood pressure; dP/dT max = maximum 1st derivative of the change in left ventricular pressure/time; dP/dT min = minimum 1st derivative of the change in left ventricular pressure/time

Table 3. Heart functions of 6 months old ace and ace/ace2 null mice

	ace ^{-/-}	ace ^{-/-} ace2 ^{-/-}
	n=8	n=8
Heart Rate, bpm	507 ±17	491 ±10
AW, mm	0.63 ±0.01	0.65 ±0.02
LVEDD, mm	3.86 ±0.04	3.79 ±0.07
LVESD, mm	2.11 ±0.04	2.13 ±0.07
% FS	45.34 ±1.11	43.95 ±1.24
PAV, M/s	0.995 ±0.064	0.931 ±0.040
Vcfc, circ/s	8.94 ±0.25	8.40 ±0.27

AW = anterior wall thickness; LVEDD = left ventricle end diastolic dimension;
 LVESD = left ventricle end systolic dimension; %FS = percent fractional shortening; PAV = peak aortic outflow velocity; Vcfc = Velocity of circumferential fiber shortening.

We claim:

1. A method of treating an ACE2 decreased state, comprising administering to a mammal having that condition a therapeutically effective amount of an ACE2 agonist.
- 5 2. A method according to claim 1 in which the mammal is a human.
3. A method of any one of claims 1 or 2, wherein the decreased ACE2 state is associated with a disorder selected from a group consisting of hypertension, congestive heart failure, chronic heart failure, acute heart failure, myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis and renal failure and lung 10 disease.
4. A method for gene therapy for an ACE2-decreased state, comprising delivering an effective amount of a transgene coding to an organ.
5. A method according to claim 4, wherein the affected organ is the heart or kidney or lung or blood vessels.
- 15 6. The method of any one of claims 4 or 5, wherein the ACE2 transgene is administered to the patient in a gene therapy vector.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the gene therapy vector comprises a viral vector.
8. The method of any one of claims 4-7, wherein the patient is a human.
- 20 9. The method of any one of claims 4-8, wherein the ACE2-decreased state is associated with a disorder selected from a group consisting of hypertension, congestive heart failure, chronic heart failure, acute heart failure, myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis and renal failure and lung disease.
- 25 10. A non-human mammal comprising the gene ACE2 wherein one allele of the gene has been disrupted.

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11. A non-human mammal comprising the gene encoding ACE2 wherein both alleles of the gene have been disrupted.
12. A non-human mammal comprising a disrupted ACE2 mutation, wherein the disruption results in a null mutation of the gene encoding ACE2.
- 5 13. The non-human mammal of any of claims 10 to 12 which is a rodent.
14. The non-human mammal of claim 13 which is a mouse.
15. The non-human mammal of claims 10 to 14 characterized by hypertension or cardiac contractility defect or kidney defects or increased sensitivity to lung injury.
- 10 16. A nucleic acid comprising an ACE2 knockout construct.
17. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 16.
18. A murine embryonic stem cell line comprising the nucleic acid of claim 17.
19. A method of screening compounds that modulate hypertension and 15 cardiac contractility and kidney failure and lung injury comprising introducing the compounds into the non-human mammal of any of claims 11 to 14 and determining the increase or decrease in blood pressure and/or cardiac contractility and or kidney functions and/or lung infection.
20. A method for screening a compound that is an agonist of ACE2 activity, comprising:
 - a. providing: i) a purified preparation comprising ACE2, ii) a substrate, and iii) a test compound;
 - b. mixing said ACE2 and said substrate under conditions such that said ACE2 can act on said substrate to produce a product, wherein said mixing is 25 done in the presence and absence of said test compound; and

- 55 -

c. measuring directly or indirectly the amount of said product produced in the presence or absence of said test compound.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said substrate is angiotensin I or angiotensin II.

5 22. The method of claim 20 wherein said product comprises Ang1-9 or Ang1-7.

23. A compound isolated according to claims 20 to 22.

24. The use of an ACE2 activator as a pharmaceutical substance.

25. The use of an ACE2 activator for treatment of cardiovascular disease

10 or kidney disease or lung disease.

26. The use of an ACE2 activator for preparation of a medicament for treatment of cardiovascular disease or kidney disease or lung disease.

27. A method of medical treatment of cardiovascular disease or kidney disease or lung disease in a mammal, comprising administering to the

15 mammal in need of treatment an effective amount of an ACE2 activator.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the ACE2 activator is co-administered with an ACE inhibitor.

29. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding an ACE2 polypeptide, the nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide polymorphism upstream or downstream

20 of the ACE2 nucleic acid coding region, wherein the polymorphism reduces ACE2 expression compared to wild type ACE2.

30. An isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1 wherein the polymorphism is selected from the group consisting of at least one of ACE2a-ACE2m.

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31. A method of detecting an ACE2 decreased state in an animal comprising obtaining a DNA sample from the animal and identifying a nucleic acid of claim 29 or 30 in the DNA sample.
32. A method for diagnosing a disease or a predisposition to a disease 5 characterized by an ACE2-decreased state in an animal comprising identifying a nucleic acid of claim 29 or 30 in a DNA sample from the animal.
33. A method according to claim 31 or 32 comprising determining whether the animal is homozygous or heterozygous for the nucleotide polymorphism.
34. A method of any one of claims 31 to 33, wherein the ACE2 decreased 10 state is associated with a cardiovascular disease or a kidney disease or lung disease selected from a group consisting of hypertension, congestive heart failure, chronic heart failure, acute heart failure, myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis and renal failure.
35. A polynucleotide comprising a sequence which binds specifically to (i) 15 region upstream or downstream of an ACE2 nucleic coding region wherein region is proximate to a nucleotide polymorphism that decreases ACE2 expression.
36. The polynucleotide of claim 35, comprising 8 to 10, 8 to 15, 8 to 20, 8 to 25, 25 to 50, 50 to 75, 50 to 100, 100 to 200, 200 to 500 or 500 to 1000 nucleotide.
37. The polynucleotide of claim 35 or 36, wherein the nucleic acid specific 20 binds proximate to one of ACE2a-ACE2m under high stringency hybridization conditions.
38. The polynucleotide of claim 37, wherein the stringent hybridization conditions comprise 0.1XSSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C.
39. The polynucleotide of claim 35, comprising a sequence complementary 25 to an ACE2 polymorphism.
40. The polynucleotide of claim 39, comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

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- a. 8-50 nucleotides of an upstream or downstream region of ACE2 which is proximate to a nucleotide polymorphism, wherein the sequence includes one of ACE2a-ACE2m and comprises all or part of one of the sequences in Figure 11.
- 5 b. a sequence that is complementary to a sequence specified in (a); and
- c. a sequence having at least 70% sequence identity to a sequence in (a) or (b), wherein the sequence having identity is capable of hybridization to ACE2 under high stringency hybridization conditions.

41. The polynucleotide of claim 35, wherein the nucleic acid is capable of
10 use as a probe in a hybridization assay.

42. The polynucleotide of claim 41, wherein the nucleic acid sequence is detectably labeled.

43. The polynucleotide of claim 42, wherein the detectable label comprises:

15 a. a fluorogenic dye; and/or

b. a biotinylation modification; and/or

c. a radiolabel.

44. An ACE2 genotyping kit comprising a detection agent for detecting the presence of an ACE2 polymorphism in a nucleic acid sample derived from an
20 animal.

45. The kit of claim 44, wherein the detection agent comprises a nucleic acid and/or a restriction enzyme.

46. The kit of claim 44, further comprising a biological sample container for holding the detection agent.

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47. The kit of claim 44, further comprising a plate having a plurality of wells and having bound thereto probes having a nucleic acid sequence which specifically binds to an ACE2 sequence including an ACE2 polymorphism.

48. The kit of claim 44, further comprising an amplification agent for amplifying the nucleic acid.

49. The kit of claim 48, wherein the amplification agent amplifies a region of ACE2 nucleic acid proximate to an ACE2 single nucleotide polymorphism selected from the group of ACE2a-ACE2m.

50. The kit of claim 48, wherein the amplification agent comprises a primer set, wherein each primer is a nucleic acid that will specifically bind proximate to, and/or cause elongation through, one of ACE2a-ACE2m.

51. The kit of claim 144, for detecting that the animal has or is at risk of an ACE2 decreased state disease.

52. The kit of claim 51, wherein the disease comprises cardiovascular disease or kidney disease or lung disease or affects blood vessels.

53. The kit of claim 52, wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of hypertension, congestive and dilative chronic heart failure, acute heart failure, myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, arteriosclerosis, and renal failure and lung disease.

54. A method of ACE2 genotyping an animal comprising:

- obtaining an ACE2 nucleic acid sample derived from the animal including regions upstream and downstream of the ACE2 coding region; and
- detecting a region of an ACE2 nucleic acid that includes an ACE2 single nucleotide polymorphism.

55. The method of claim 54, wherein the nucleotide polymorphism is selected from the group consisting of ACE2a-ACE2m.

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56. The method of claim 55, comprising determining whether the animal is homozygous or heterozygous for the ACE2 polymorphism.

57. The method of claim 56, wherein the animal is a human and the ACE2 genotype is used to determine if that the animal has, or is at risk of an ACE2 5 decreased state disease.

58. The method of claim 57, wherein the disease comprises a cardiovascular disease or kidney disease or lung disease or effects blood vessels.

10 59. The method of claim 54, wherein the nucleic acid is obtained by amplifying the nucleic acid from the animal.

60. The method of claim 59, wherein the nucleic acid is obtained by amplification with all or part of the polynucleotide of any of claims 7 to 15.

61. The method of claim 54, wherein the detection step comprises determining the nucleotide sequence of the ACE2 nucleic acid.

15 62. The method of claim 54, wherein the detection step comprises contacting the nucleic acid with the polynucleotide of any of claims 7 to 15 under high stringency conditions.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein the polynucleotide will selectively hybridize proximate to (i) a region of ACE2 nucleic acid that includes a single 20 polymorphism distinctive of an ACE2 polymorphism.

64. The method of claim 54, wherein the detecting step comprises:

- a. performing a restriction endonuclease digestion of the nucleic acid, thereby providing a nucleic acid digest; and
- b. contacting the digest with the polynucleotide.

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65. The method of claim 64, wherein the hybridization occurs either during or subsequent to PCR amplification and the analysis is by "Real-Time" PCR analysis, or fluorimetric analysis.

66. The method of claim 64, wherein the detecting step includes size
5 analysis of the nucleic acid.

Figure 1

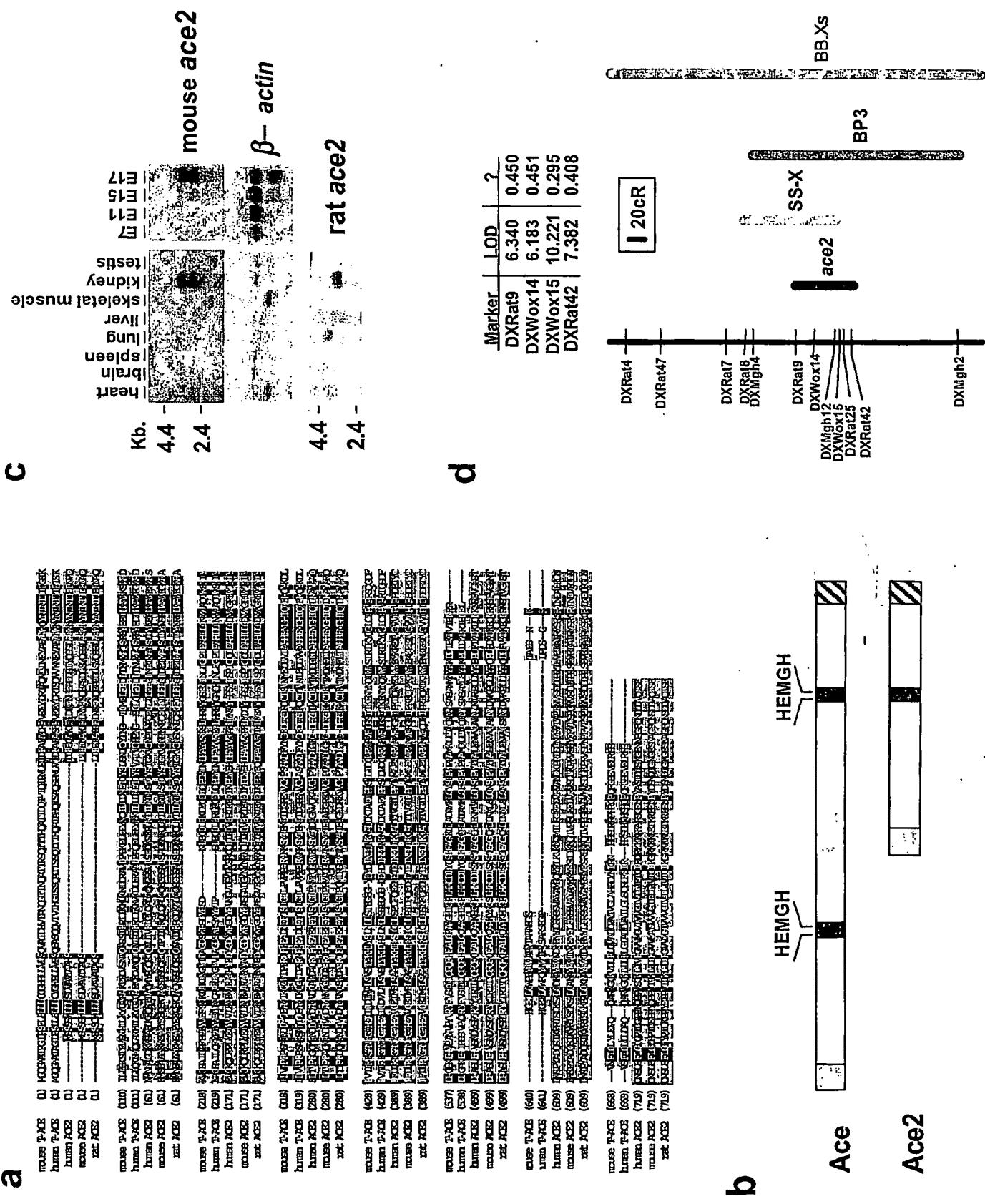


Figure 2a

a

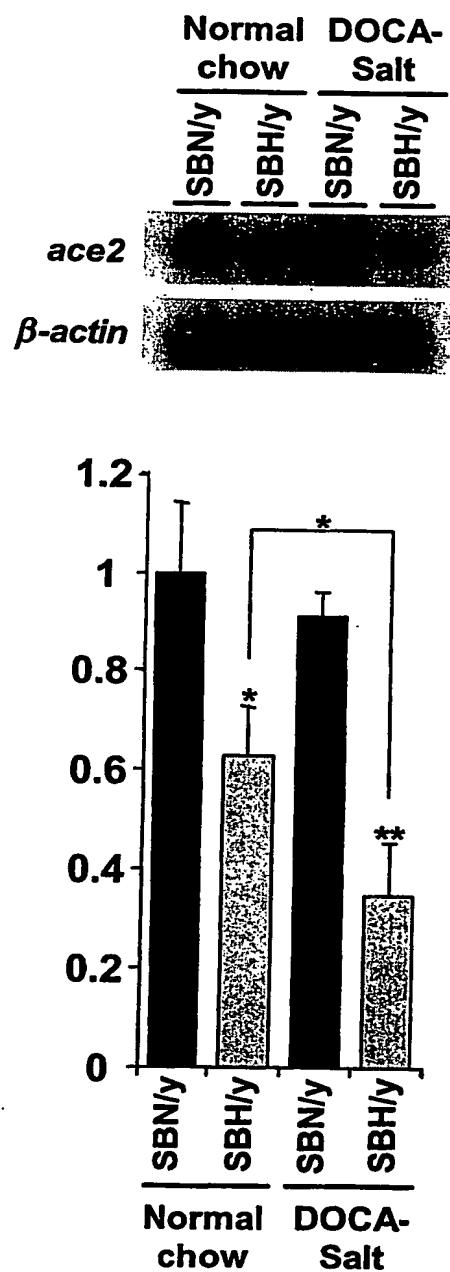


Figure 2b

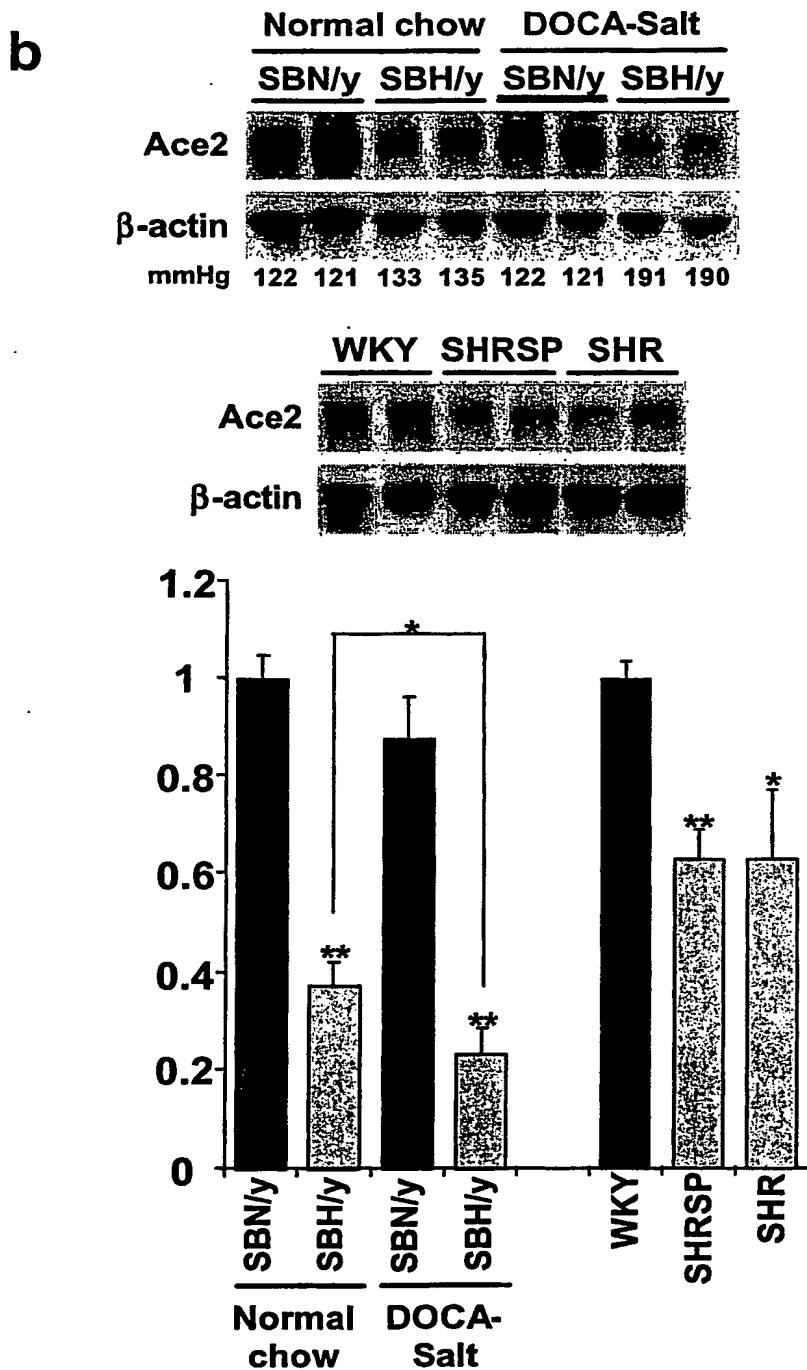


Figure 3a

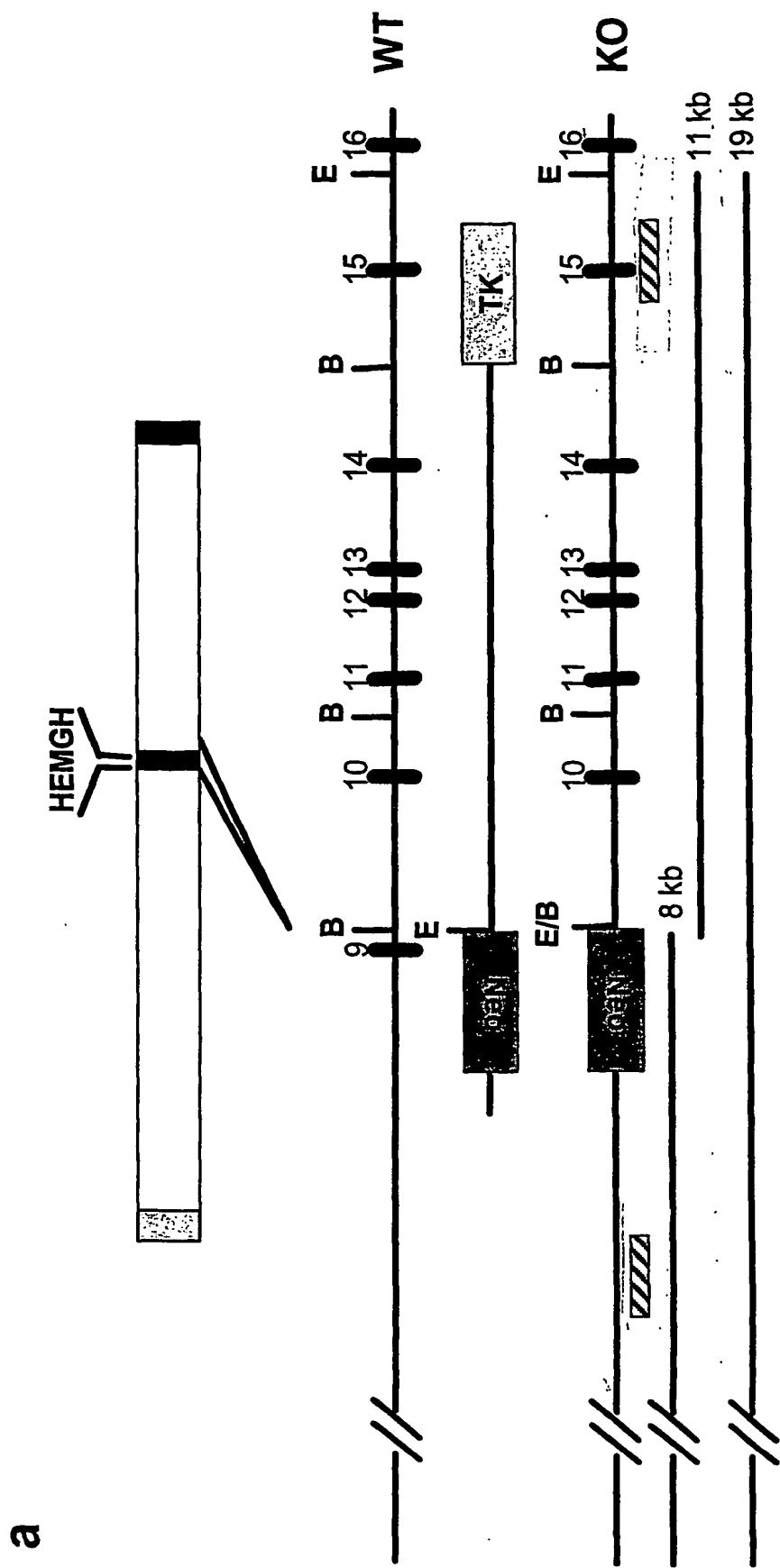


Figure 3b, 3c, 3d

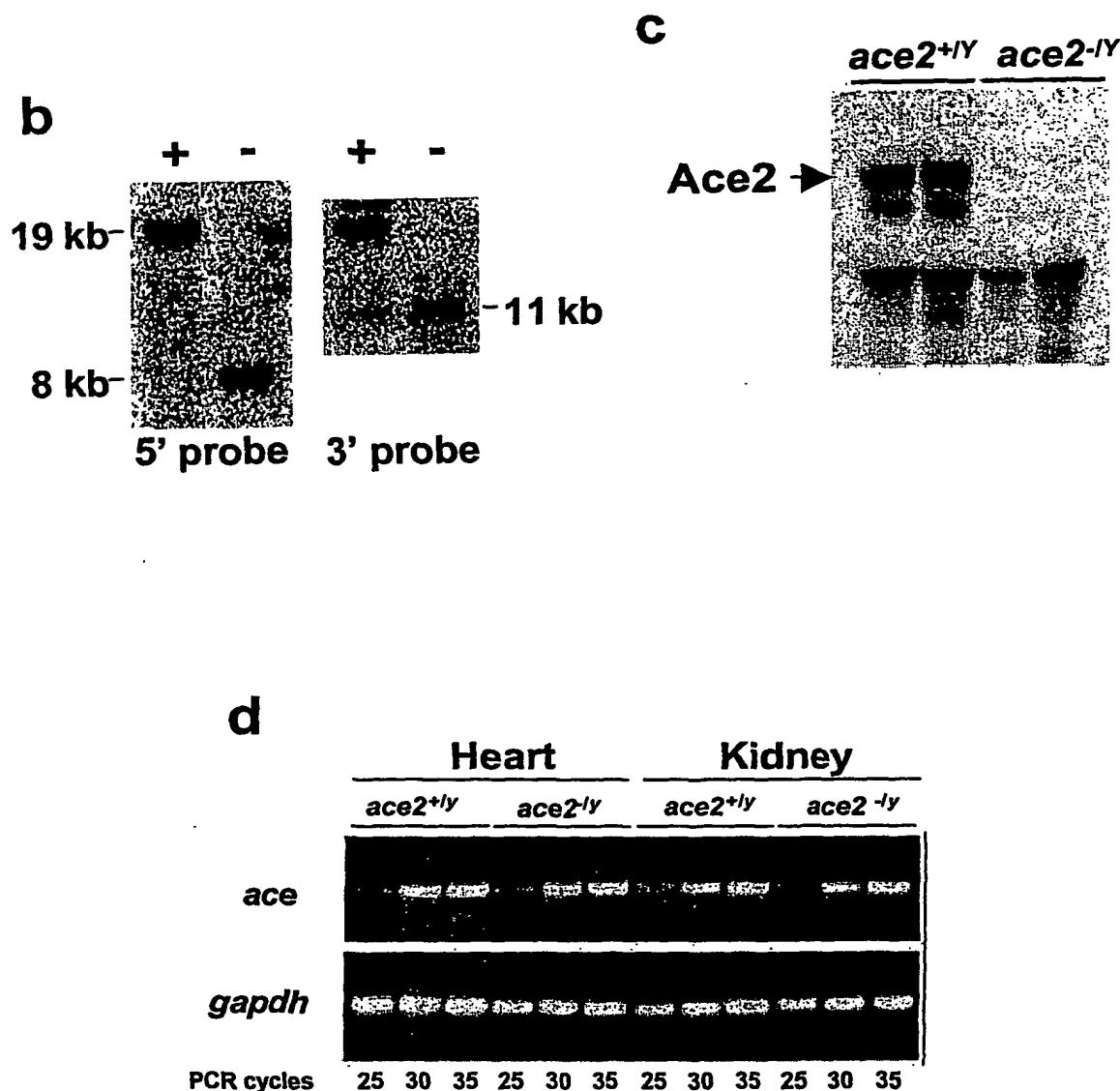


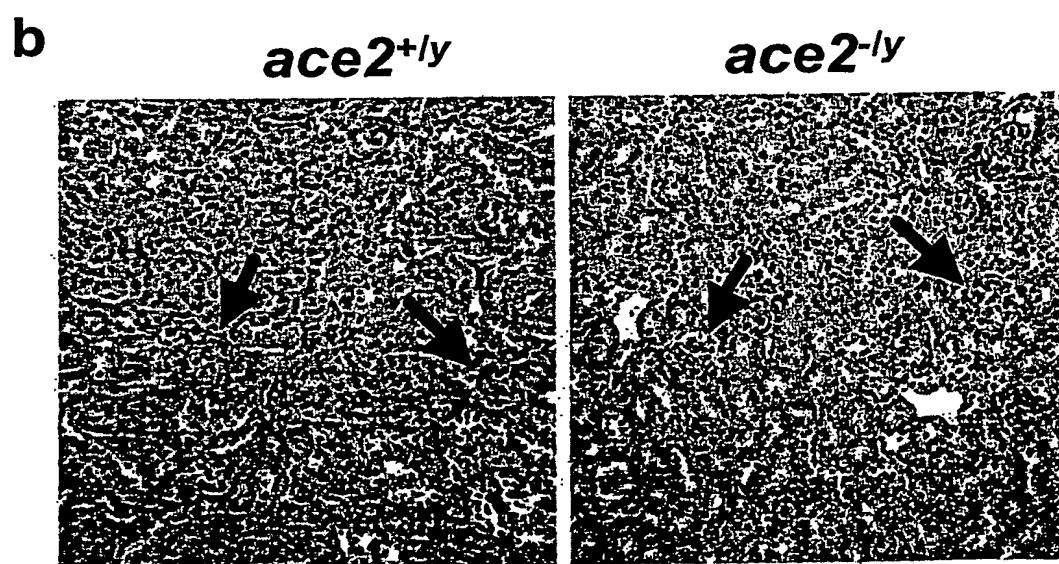
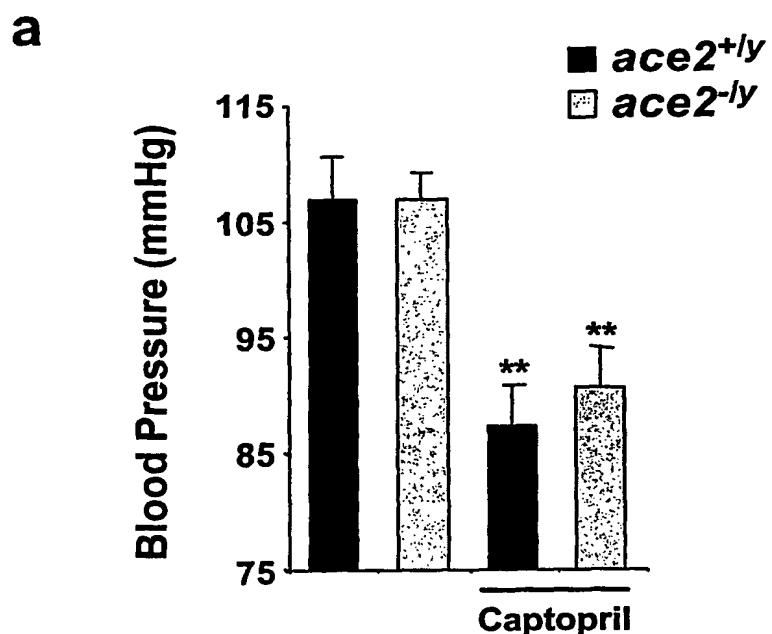
Figure 4a, 4b

Figure 5a, 5b

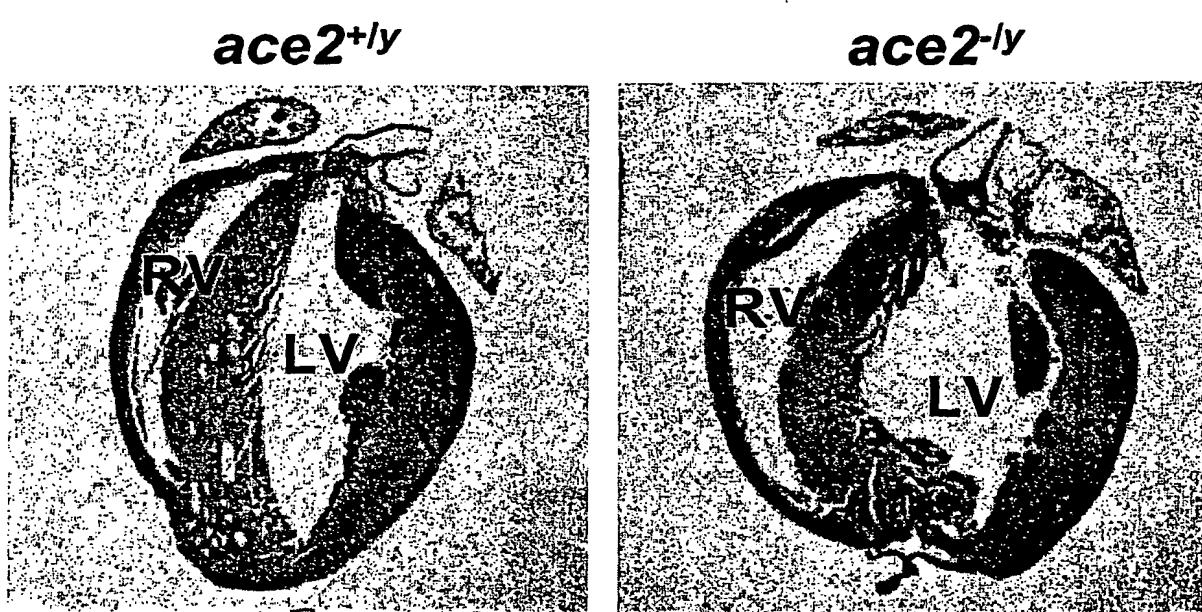
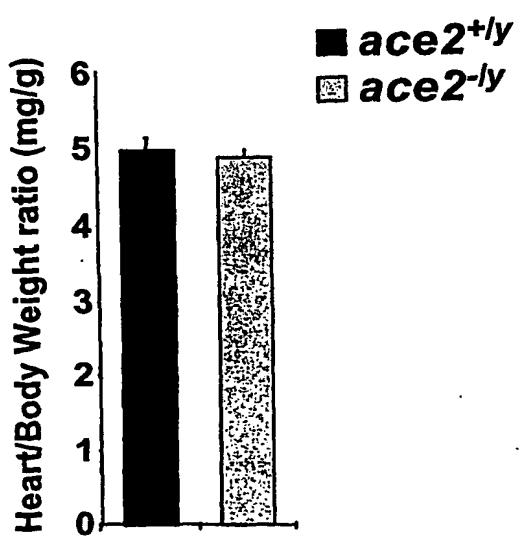
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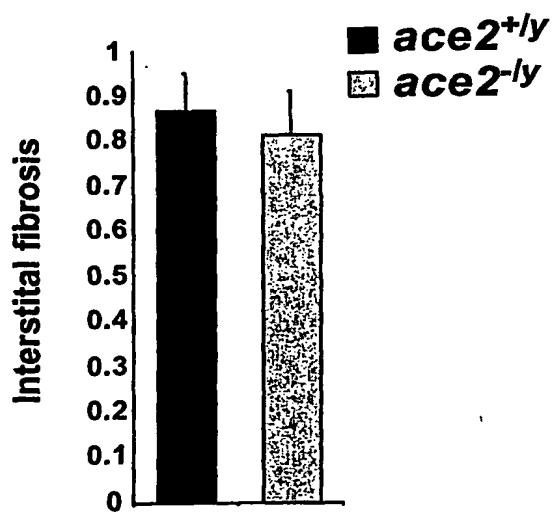
Figure 5c, 5d**C***ace2^{+/y}**ace2^{-/y}***d**

Figure 6a

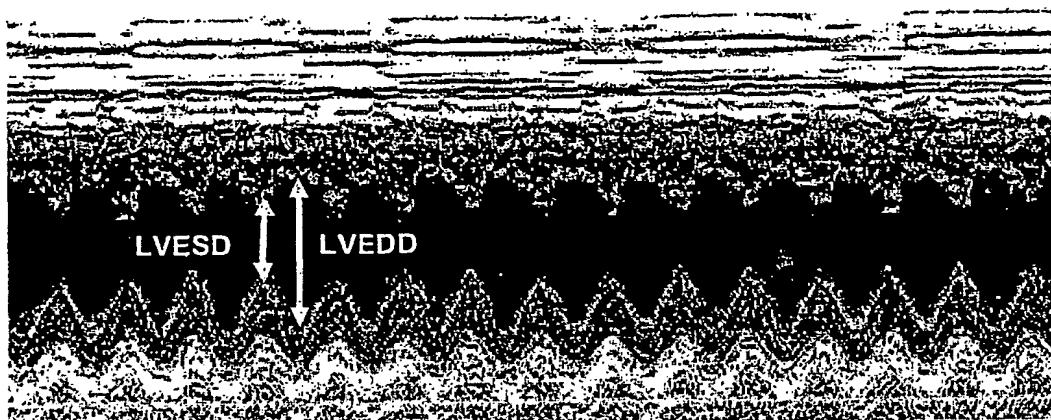
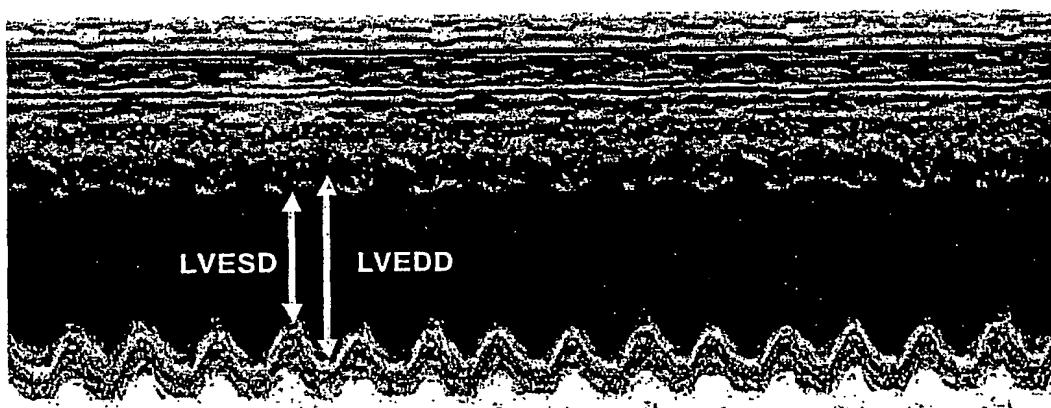
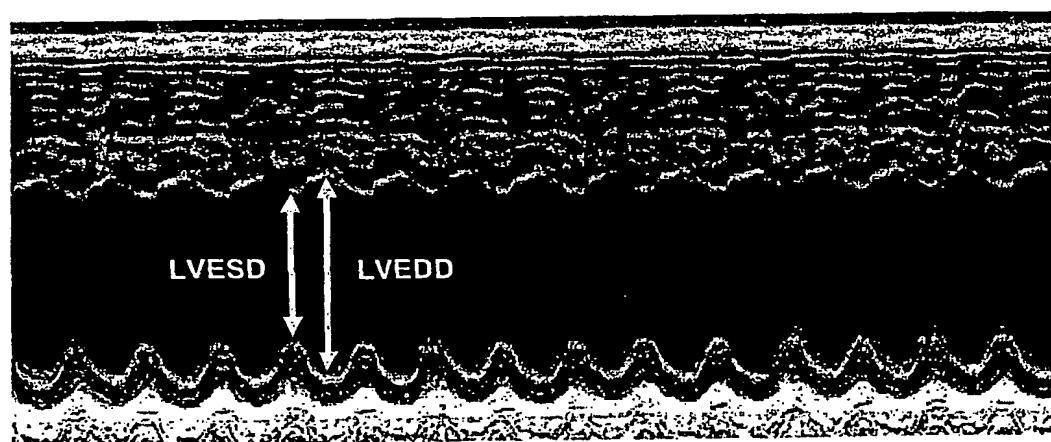
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Figure 6b, 6c

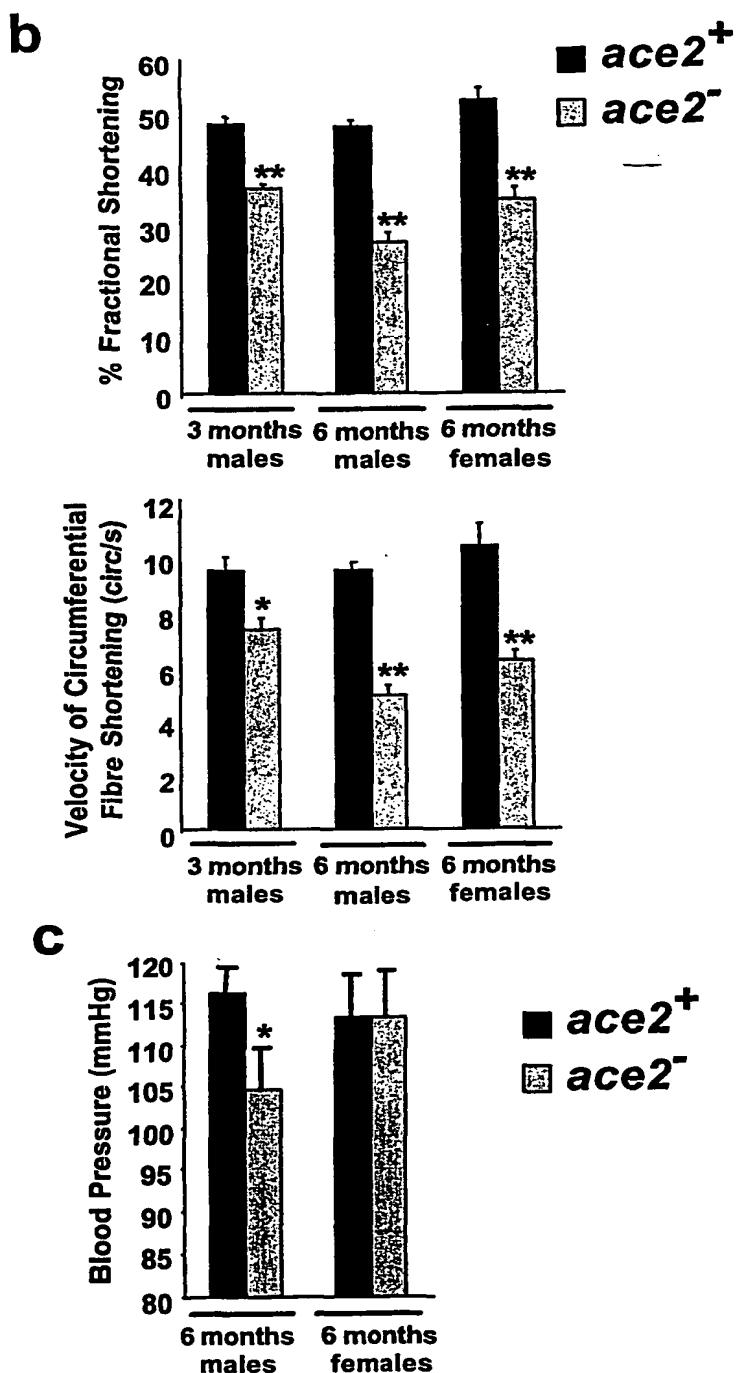


Figure 7a, 7b

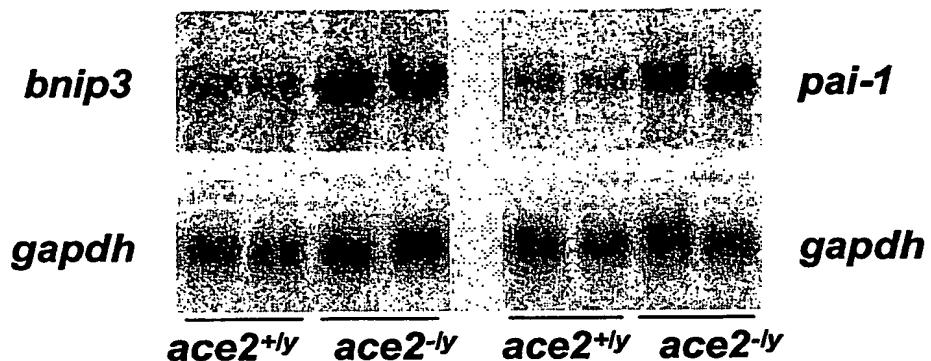
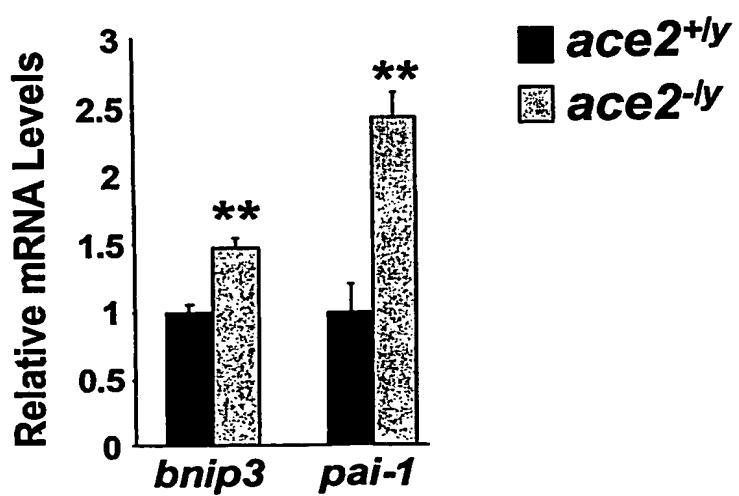
a**b**

Figure 7c

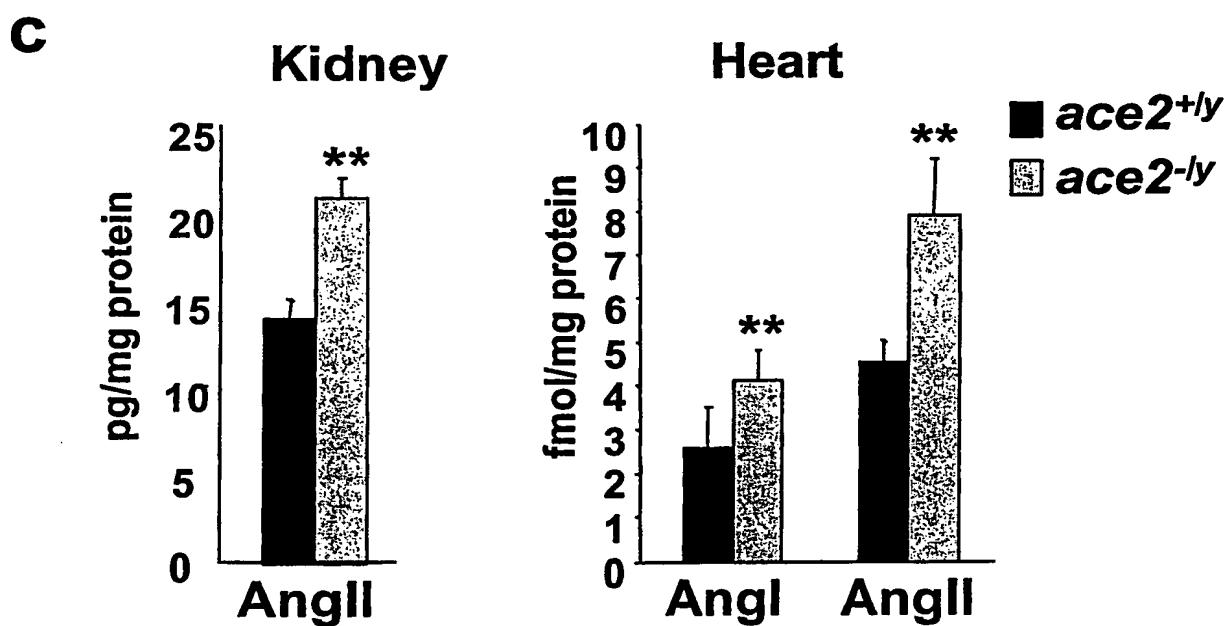


Figure 8a, 8b

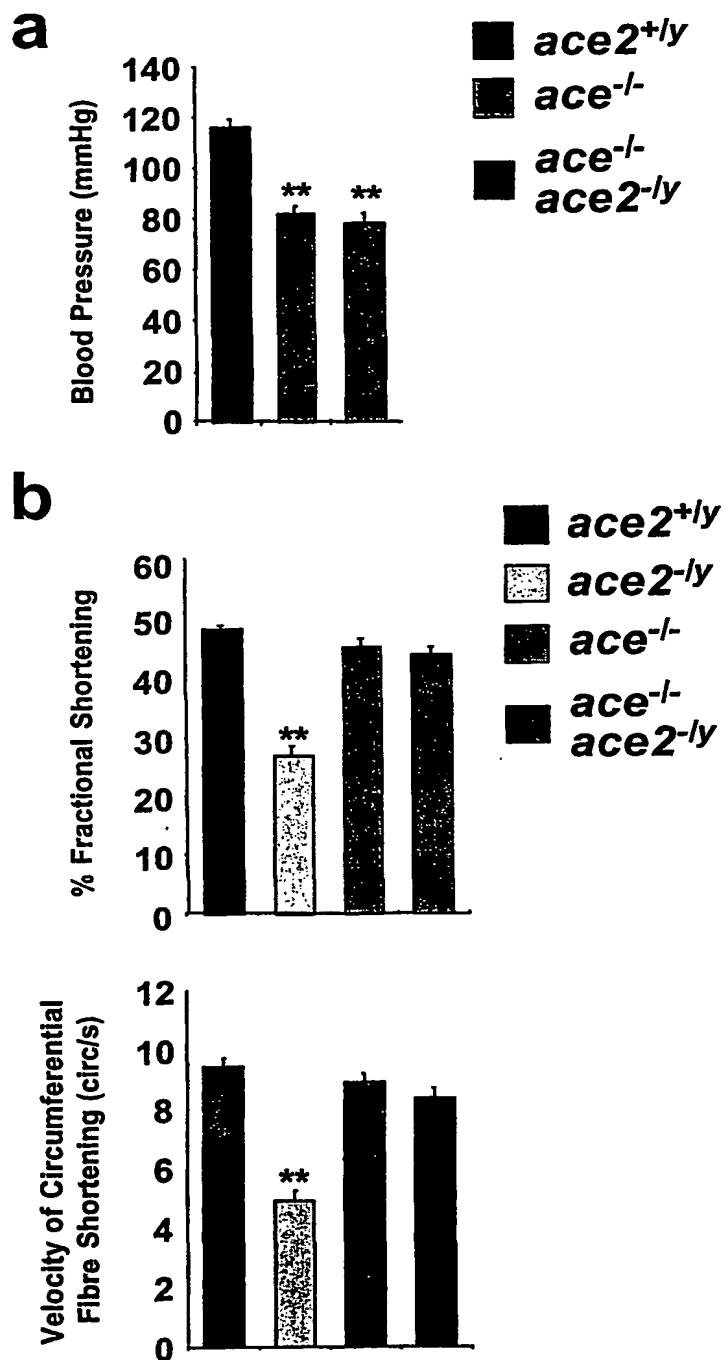


Figure 8c

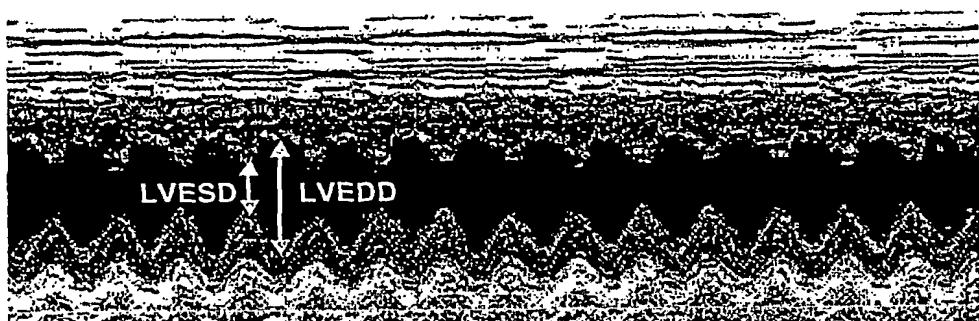
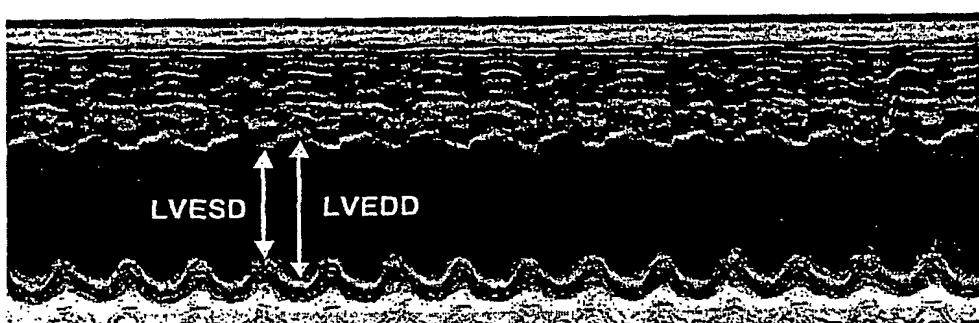
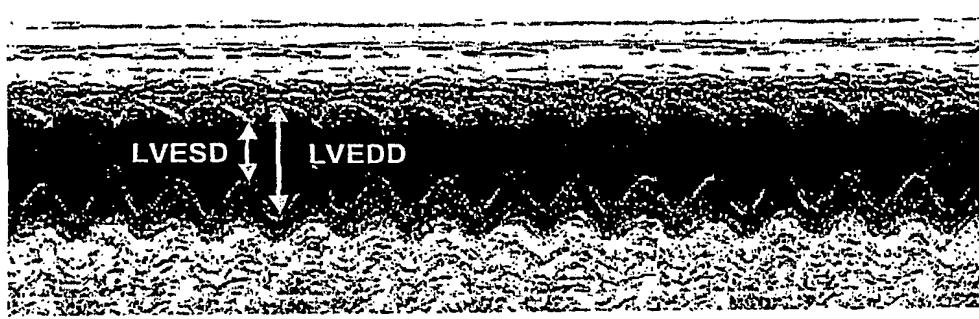
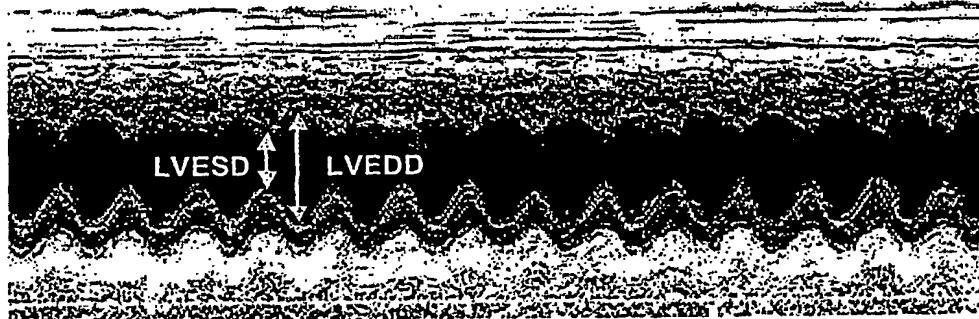
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*ace2^{-/-}***

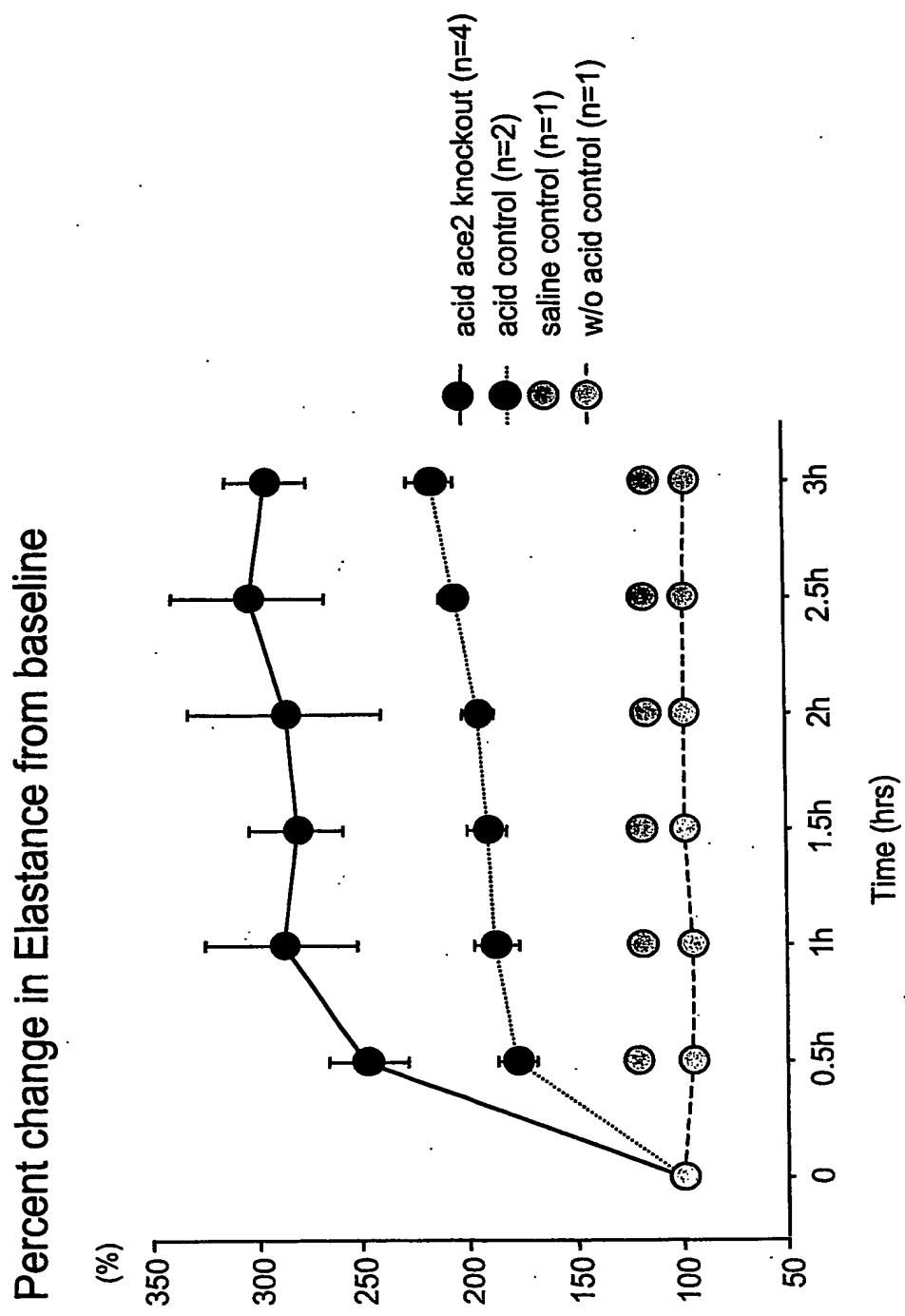
Figure 9

Figure 10a

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(continued next page)

Figure 10a continued

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SEQ ID NO:1

Figure 10b

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Figure 11

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1081 ggtatgcagaa aggatatttc aagaggcaga gaaattcttt gtttctgtt gccttcttca
1141 tatgactcaa ggattctggg caaactctat gctgactgag ccagcagatg gcccggaaagt
1201 tggctgcccc cccacagctt gggatctggg acacggagac ttcaagatca agatgtgtac
1261 aaaggtcaca atggacaact tcttgacagc ccatcacgag atgggacaca tccaaatatga
1321 catggcatat gccaaggcaac ctttcctgtt aagaaacggc gccaatgaag gtttccatga
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1981 ttttgggggg tggAACACTG aatggagccc atatggccgac caaagcatta aagtggggat
2041 aagccaaaaa tcagctttt gggatgttgg gagctaatttc atatgaatgg accaacaacg aatgttcc
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2161 agttccctttt cttagaggaag atgtacgagt gaggatgtt aaaccaagag tctccttca
2221 cttctttgtc acctcaccggg aaaatgtgtc tgatgttattt cctagaagtg aagttgaaga
2281 tgccatcagg atgtctcggtt gccgcatcaa tgatgttggg ggcctgaatg ataacagcc
2341 ggatgttctg gggatttcacc caacacttgc gcccatttac cagcctcctg tcaccatag
2401 gctgattatt tttgggtttt tgatggact ggtatgttggg ggcattcatca tcctgttattt
2461 cactggcatc aaaggtcgaa agaagaaaaa tggaaacaaaaa agagaagaga acccttatga
2521 ctgcgtggac attggaaaag gagaagccaa tgccaggattt caaaacagtg atgtgctca
2581 gacttccttt tagccaaagca cttgtcatct tcctgtatgtt aaatgcttaac ttcatagtag
2641 acaaaaatatg agagtataca catgtcattt gctatcaaaa ctatgatctg ttcatgaaac
2701 gttgtccaaa gagcatcaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa

SEQ ID NO:3

		Caucasian Reference		
		African Am	Am Asian	
rs873922	C(C/G)	60	100	70 C
rs757066	T(G/T)	100	100	70 T
rs714205	C(C/G)	70	50	80 C
rs329442	C(A/C)	50	90	90 A/C
rs233574	C(C/T)	80	100	60 C
rs1978124	C(C/T)	90	100	50 C
rs1978124-2(new)	G(G/A)	30	70	40 C
rs1514282	A(A/G)	70	100	100 A
rs1514282-2(new)	A(A/G)	20	50	30 A
rs1514281	A(A/G)	70	100	100 A
rs1514281-2(new)	A(A/G)	20	50	50 A
rs1514279	A(A/G)	Failed	100	70 A
rs1514280	C(C/T)	80	100	80 C
rs233575	C(C/T)	100	100	100 C

Figure 12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 03/00882

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K48/00 C12N9/64 A61K38/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

BIOSIS, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, EMBASE, SEQUENCE SEARCH

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE BIOCARTA 'Online! March 2002 (2002-03)</p> <p>GRAMATIKOFF K.: "Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 regulates heart function" retrieved from WWW.BIOCARTA.COM/PATHFILES/H_ACE2PATHWAY.A SP XP002258714 the whole document</p> <p>---</p> <p>-/-</p>	6-18

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 October 2003

Date of mailing of the International search report

10/11/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Seroz, T

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 03/00882

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 02 12471 A (ACTON SUSAN ; HSIEH FRANK Y (US); ROBISON KEITH E (US); MILLENNIUM) 14 February 2002 (2002-02-14) page 4, line 28,29 page 7, line 18 -page 11, line 29 SEQ ID No 1 figure 13 claims 1,12,16,21,38-40,42 examples 10-14 ---	6-22, 27-66
Y	DONOGHUE MARY ET AL: "A novel angiotensin-converting enzyme-related carboxypeptidase (ACE2) converts angiotensin I to angiotensin 1-9" CIRCULATION RESEARCH, GRUNE AND STRATTON, BALTIMORE, US, vol. 87, no. 5, 1 September 2000 (2000-09-01), pages e1-e9, XP002207553 ISSN: 0009-7330 page 7, right-hand column, line 17-24 page 8, right-hand column, paragraph 3 -page 9, left-hand column, paragraph 1 figures 3,10 ---	6-22, 27-66
Y	YAGIL CHANA ET AL: "Role of chromosome X in the Sabra rat model of salt-sensitive hypertension" HYPERTENSION (BALTIMORE), vol. 33, no. 1 PART 2, January 1999 (1999-01), pages 261-265, XP002258712 ISSN: 0194-911X figure 1; tables 1,2 ---	6-22, 27-66
P,X	CRACKOWER MICHAEL A ET AL: "Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 is an essential regulator of heart function" NATURE (LONDON), vol. 417, no. 6891, 20 June 2002 (2002-06-20), pages 822-828, XP002258713 ISSN: 0028-0836 the whole document -----	6-22, 27-66

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.1

Although claims 6-9, 27, 28 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound.

Although claims 31, 33, 34, 54-66 are directed to a diagnostic method practised on the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 1-5, 23-26

Present claims 1-5 relate to a method defined by reference to a desirable characteristic or property, namely the use of an undefined ACE2 agonist (claims 1-3 and 23-26) and the use of an undefined transgene (claims 4, 5).

The claims cover all methods, uses and compounds having this characteristic or property, whereas the application does not provide support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT for such methods, uses and compounds. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Independent of the above reasoning, the claims also lack clarity (Article 6 PCT). An attempt is made to define the method by reference to a result to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible. Consequently, the search has not been carried out for claims 1-5, 23-26.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA 03/00882

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
2. Claims Nos.: 1-5, 23-26 because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the Invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/CA 03/00882

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0212471	A 14-02-2002	AU 8479401 A WO 0212471 A2	18-02-2002 14-02-2002

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